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## Chad Talks In France Snagged

### Panel Is Unable To End Impasse

**The Associated Press**  
VITTEL, France—The 10th annual summit conference of France and its African friends ended Tuesday without reaching agreement on how to pursue a negotiated settlement in Chad.

The conference chairman, President François Mitterrand of France, said at a news conference that he and the leaders of 38 African countries reached a consensus on the need to restore the territorial integrity of Chad and seek a "national reconciliation" among its leaders.

But a nine-nation subcommittee set up to propose ways of achieving these aims became deadlocked between those supporting President Hissène Habré of Chad and those supporting his rival, General Idriss Déby.

The committee chairman, President Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea, said at the same news conference that four or five countries had blocked a draft resolution calling for general peace talks among Chad's political groups, but recognizing Mr. Habré as president.

Mr. Habré earlier had dropped long-standing objections to holding direct peace talks with Mr. Déby and other rebel leaders.

Mr. Sékou Touré said word to the conference that he was prepared to confer with Mr. Habré without conditions.

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Sékou Touré declined to give details of the subcommittee's unsuccessful draft statement or to explain the objections to it. Mr. Sékou Touré said the text could not be published "for lack of consensus."

Before the conference, Mr. Habré had rejected direct negotiations, describing Mr. Déby as a "Libyan puppet" and a mouthpiece intended to justify the Libyan military invasion of Chad.

Mr. Habré refused to talk to reporters in Vittel, a health resort in eastern France.

Delegation sources said it was noticeable at the conference that Mr. Habré appeared to have dropped demands for active French military support for a counteroffensive to recapture the key northern town of Faya-Largeau.

French officials said Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Habré met privately for 30 minutes Tuesday morning, their first meeting since the deployment of several thousand French paratroopers to halt the advance of Mr. Déby's forces and their Libyan allies.

No details of their discussion were disclosed, but Maurice Kamistogoy, Mr. Habré's press spokesman, said Mr. Habré reiterated to the French leader his readiness to open peace talks.

Mr. Sékou Touré had taken the initiative at Monday's opening session to propose secret talks on Chad on the sidelines of the summit conference.

He had said that Mr. Habré had given the other African leaders and Mr. Mitterrand "a formal assurance that he is completely ready to meet with all Chadian groups to seek political unity and national reconciliation."

Mr. Goukouni also claims to be president of Chad and is recognized as such by Colonel Moubarik Qadhafi of Libya and several other African leaders. These include President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo and President Mathieu Kérékou of Benin, who are both taking part in the conference.

Mr. Sassou-Nguesso conferred with Colonel Qadhafi and Mr. Goukouni in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, before the Vittel conference. A spokesman for the Congo leader said he informed the conference participants that Mr. Goukouni was ready to open talks with Mr. Habré without conditions and that Colonel Qadhafi concurred.

Mr. Habré, Mr. Sékou Touré, Mr. Sassou-Nguesso and the presidents of Gabon, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Zaire, Togo and Benin met as a nine-nation subcommittee to draft proposals for possible peace talks to be endorsed by the summit conference.

Mr. Sékou Touré said the subcommittee formulated a French and African position on how to help Chad find peace within a framework safeguarding its "sovereignty, its territorial integrity and the unity of its people."

Mr. Kamistogoy said earlier that Mr. Habré still insisted that any peace talks with Mr. Goukouni and other rebels would have to convene in the capital, N'Djamena, a condition virtually certain to be rejected by Mr. Goukouni.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Habré, in his talks with Mr. Mitterrand and the African leaders, had explicitly dropped this condition, and Mr. Kamistogoy said he was not informed of details of the subcommittee's discussions.



FLAGS ON HOLD — Government workers in the Philippines sorting U.S. and Philippine flags for storage Tuesday after President Ronald Reagan postponed his planned trip to Manila, Bangkok and Jakarta in November, citing congressional business. The flags were to be displayed along the streets of Manila throughout Mr. Reagan's visit.

## Reagan Trip Delay Is Disappointing to 3 Nations

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — President Ronald Reagan's decision to indefinitely postpone his visit next month to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand was greeted by those countries with deep disappointment Tuesday, but apparent understanding of the circumstances.

Despite the White House explanation ascribing the postponement to legislative pressures in Washington, it was widely understood in the capitals of the three countries that the main reason was continuing unrest in the Philippines following the Aug. 21 assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief opposition leader.

In Manila, President Ferdinand E. Marcos made clear when he issued a statement assuring Mr. Reagan that full security would have been provided for his visit, but that he understood the opposition to it, especially from Mr. Marcos's wife, Nancy.

Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, met with Mr. Marcos in Manila on Monday to explain the postponement and deliver a message of regret from Mr. Reagan. Mr. Deaver also stopped in Jakarta and Bangkok on Tuesday for South Korea and Japan, which Mr. Reagan still plans to visit next month.

In a letter responding to Mr. Reagan's message, Mr. Marcos repeated his assurances that "we are ready to provide your visit with the full measure of safety and tranquility." He added: "However, I am not insensitive to the anxiety expressed by those most deeply concerned about your welfare, especially Mrs. Reagan, who understandably acts from devotion to you."

In what was seen as a veiled gibe at critics of Philippine security, Mr. Marcos also said he understood the "traumatic experience that she went through after the tragic attempt on your life" not too long ago "by a man who slipped past the best men and resources of the renowned American security service."

Mr. Aquino was assassinated at Manila International Airport while in the custody of Philippine security men moments after stepping off a plane returning him to the Philippines from three years of self-exile in the United States.

While Mr. Marcos evidently sought to take the postponement in stride, a senior Foreign Ministry official in Manila told Reuters that "whatever the reasons are for postponing the visit, it will be interpreted in some quarters as a loss of confidence in the country."

Mr. Marcos had been lobbying strongly for a Reagan visit since the beginning of the year, partly to return his state visit to Washington last year but also to demonstrate continued strong U.S. support for his 18-year rule.

A Reagan visit seemed likely to provide a new focus for opposition protests in the Philippines, maintaining and possibly escalating the momentum that the protesters have gained in calling for Mr. Marcos's resignation.

In Bangkok, Thai officials expressed disappointment at the postponement but said it was understandable. It was understood in Bangkok that the explanation of legislative pressures was made largely as a face-saving formula for Mr. Marcos.

In Jakarta, the government of President Suharto withheld comment on the postponement, but former Vice President Adam Malik told United Press International that it was "correct and understandable" in view of the situation in the Philippines.

■ Strike at U.S. Bases

More than 20,000 Filipino workers at U.S. military bases in the Philippines began an indefinite strike Monday over demands for wage increases. The Washington Post reported from Manila.

Their union leader said the action had nothing to do with political conditions in the Philippines. Spokesmen for the two main bases — Clark Air Base, home of the U.S. 13th Air Force, and Subic Bay Naval Base, the U.S. Seventh Fleet — said the strike was by the maintenance personnel, clerks, drivers and shipyard workers and would not immediately hamper military operations.

## Reagan Signals That U.S. Will Propose Destroying Older Nuclear Weapons

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan sent the U.S. negotiating team back to Geneva on Tuesday with new proposals and a challenge to the Soviet Union to "start negotiating in good faith" to reduce the strategic nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers.

"Let me emphasize that the United States has gone the extra mile," Mr. Reagan said in remarks in the White House Rose Garden. "Everything is on the table."

The centerpiece of the revised U.S. approach is a version of the "build-down" concept advocated by Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, and other senators as a condition of their support for the administration's proposed deployment of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

In its original form, the proposal called for destruction of two old missiles for each new one deployed. The proposal that U.S. negotiators will take to the Russians in Geneva applies different replacement ratios to land- and submarine-based missiles and bombers and includes a provision calling for a minimum mandatory 5-percent reduction in strategic nuclear arsenals each year.

Another key element involves a willingness to trade Soviet advantages in strategic nuclear missiles for U.S. advantages in bombers in an effort to reach an agreement.

"We seek limits on the destructive capability of missiles," Mr. Reagan said, "and recognize that the Soviet Union would seek limits on bombers in return. There will have to be trade-offs and the United States is prepared to make them, so long as they result in a more stable balance of forces."

Mr. Reagan said he sought ways to "broaden America's bipartisan approach to our overall arms effort" and, as an example, named Rep. James Woolsey, a Democrat who was undersecretary of the navy in the Carter administration, to the U.S. negotiating team.

Mr. Woolsey is a member of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by Brent L. Scowcroft, which also embraced the build-down approach.

The president coupled his renewed call for a nuclear arms agreement with blunt criticism of the Russians for failing to respond to earlier U.S. initiatives.

"We have gone a very long way to address Soviet concerns," Mr. Reagan said. "But the Soviets have yet to take the first meaningful step to address ours."

He also assailed the Soviet Union earlier in the day during a White House welcome of President Karl Carstens of West Germany. Mr. Reagan accused the Russians of stalling on negotiations to reduce medium-range missiles in Europe and pledged that cruise and Pershing-2 missiles would be deployed in West Germany, Britain and Italy beginning in December unless the deadlock is broken.

But while he passed up no opportunity during the day to blame the Russians for foot-dragging, he also expressed renewed willingness to meet President Yuri V. Andropov in a summit meeting.

Mr. Reagan worked out the fine points of the proposals Monday afternoon at a meeting with several members of his strategic forces panel and at another session with a bipartisan group of six Senate and House members who have been pushing the build-down concept.

Senator Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the understandings reached with the White House "the first time in the history of the Congress and the executive branch where we have worked out jointly an arms control proposal in which we are truly united."

Representative Albert Gore Jr., a Tennessee Democrat, said, "I think when the president makes his announcement, it will be seen as a significant change in our position and one which will command bipartisan support of people in this country."

## Soviet Air Force Aides Reportedly Removed

By Dusko Dodder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Several senior officers of the Soviet Far East military command have been removed from their jobs for what Soviet sources describe as a failure of Soviet air defense forces to halt the flight of the South Korean passenger jet earlier than it did.

The sources said Soviet interceptors had failed to locate the Korean plane during its flight over Kamchatka Peninsula although the aircraft was followed by radar on the ground.

Soviet jet fighters established both radar and visual contact with the Boeing 747 only after it reentered Soviet airspace over the island of Sakhalin and shortly before it was shot down. All 269 persons aboard were killed.

The sources said that the Soviet Far East command had been in telephone contact with military officials in Moscow on several occasions before the downing of the plane. They suggested that the political leadership had not been consulted.

The identities of the commanders reportedly removed from their posts were not disclosed.

An oblique but sharp indictment of the performance of Soviet Far East air defense command was made recently by Air Marshal Piotr Kirsanov, formerly one of the top commanders in the Far East and now a counselor to the defense minister.

In an article in Pravda, Marshal Kirsanov, while ostensibly justifying the shooting down of the aircraft, indirectly criticized the failure of air defense forces for allowing the plane to emit bursts of "coded intelligence data" for two hours before it was downed.

Even before the Korean plane entered Soviet airspace, he said, it was clear that the aircraft was a part of a U.S. intelligence effort to monitor the disposition and flight readiness of Soviet forces in the Far East.

The account by Soviet sources of the incident suggested that the failure of Soviet interceptors to establish visual contact with the Korean plane may have led the Far East military command to conclude that the aircraft was on an espionage mission and to decide that it should be brought down by any means.

It also suggested that the Soviet high command must have been involved in the decision and that it was presumably made on the basis of information provided by local commanders.

This account appears to be inconsistent with the official version of the incident provided by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet chief of staff, who asserted that Soviet forces could have shot down the aircraft over Kamchatka with surface-to-air missiles "even without sending jet fighters into the air." The plane was brought down near Sakhalin by a missile fired by a fighter.

But a closer reading of Marshal Ogarkov's Sept. 11 press conference suggests that he may have sought to deflect questions about the effectiveness of Soviet air defenses.

Marshal Ogarkov made no mention of Soviet interceptors actually establishing visual contact with the South Korean airliner or firing warning shots while it was over Kamchatka and flying over "one of the most important Soviet strategic nuclear bases."

During this portion of the flight, according to Marshal Ogarkov, Soviet ground stations and aircraft had unsuccessfully tried to establish contact with the Korean plane on the international emergency frequency of 121.5 megacycles.

But he said Soviet interceptor planes established both radar and visual contact with the jetliner after it entered Soviet airspace over the island of Sakhalin.

He said Soviet jets gave warning signals in an effort to force the pilot to land at a Soviet airfield. Before it was shot down, the plane also flew over secret military installations on Sakhalin.

Western observers said they found it hard to believe that the Russians, had they indeed believed that the plane was on a spy mission, would have allowed the aircraft to leave Kamchatka and enter international airspace over the Sea of Okhotsk if that point, Marshal Ogarkov asserted that it had overflown one of the most important nuclear bases.

Circumstantial evidence suggests that the plane was located by Soviet interceptors sometime after it entered Soviet airspace over Sakhalin and that local commander had ordered its destruction as it was about to leave Soviet airspace.

## Disappearing Pump: Gas Stations Change or Die

Many in U.S. Close, Become Convenience Stores as Oil Companies Retrench

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Bertha Finnessend answered the phone at her service station several weeks ago with her usual greeting: "Good morning, Harvey's Mobil."

She did not know that the next few sentences would change her life, as well as the lives of her employees and customers in the station in Rapid City, South Dakota.

The phone call informed her that Mobil Oil was leaving her area completely. Next spring, there will be no more Mobil gasoline, no more Mobil sign or credit cards, no more Mobil lease. "I don't know what I'm going to do," said Mrs. Finnessend, a widow whose husband died of a heart attack while pumping gas at the station. "Who can decide what to do with all this uncertainty?"

Mrs. Finnessend is not alone in distress. The loss of her livelihood, if she does not buy the station to become an independent dealer, is part of a huge and painful shrinking that is radically changing the business that serves millions of American motorists every day.

Because of government deregulation, higher prices and taxes and changing consumer tastes and corporate strategies, thousands of gas stations and wholesalers are going out of business.

The impact is muted in the larger cities, where higher sales volumes have meant fewer closings. But in smaller cities and towns, the loss of two or three stations can cut the number in half.

Fuel remains available there, but at many fewer stations operating with fewer employees for shorter hours and with less competition to keep prices down.

Hundreds of stations that once drew customers with lighted signs boasting national brands remain open now only with such names as Fred's Fuels or Gas 'n' Go. Many others have become "mini-marts," 24-hour convenience stores where gasoline takes a back seat to sales of high-priced groceries.

Virtually every major oil company has announced plans to slash the number of gas stations and states it serves. The majority of these cuts will be made in the less populated areas, where fuel must be delivered in more expensive trucks instead of by pipeline or tanker and where profit margins and market shares are smaller.

"Having only 1 or 2 percent of the Chicago gasoline market might be OK," said Dave Dryden, a spokesman for Phillips Oil. "But 1 or 2 percent of the market in southern Wyoming is a mighty small 1 or 2 percent."

The employment impact is spreading among the stations and jobbers, the independent middlemen who buy fuel from the refinery and sell it to the stations.

According to Dan Lundberg, who publishes an industry newsletter, the number of gasoline outlets in the United States fell 13 percent from 1980 to 1982, from 242,470 stations to 210,875. The National Oil Jobbers Council estimates the number of jobbers dropped 30 percent in the same period, to around 15,000.

The effect on competition and prices is harder to measure. The companies say the free-market steps, which became legal with oil deregulation in January 1981, have produced more efficient corporations and that any market voids are filled by other suppliers with distribution systems better suited to the particular area.

But the jobbers point out that fewer outlets reduce competition and that while fuel is plentiful now in case of a shortage there would be a lot fewer suppliers and stations to meet demand.

The new moves are in contrast to the expansionism of the 1950s and 1960s, when major oil company wanted to advertise that they served all the states. But every oil company did not have refineries or pipeline access in every state.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## INSIDE

■ Neil Kinnock, the new leader of Britain's Labor Party, called for the country to declare its foreign policy independence from the U.S. Page 2.

■ Senator Edward Kennedy took the liberal message on church and state to the heart of fundamentalist country. Page 3.

■ Lesotho, dominated by neighboring South Africa, is relying on diplomacy and public relations to defend itself. Page 5.

■ Salvadoran death squads have begun a new campaign against the nation's leftists. Page 5.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Millions of dollars in bullion are said to be missing from a California metals firm. Page 11.

■ Airbus sales are faltering, just when the consortium's executives want to widen their battle with Boeing. Page 9.

Druse volunteers train with Soviet-made weapons in the Chuf mountains. The Druse are trying to reinforce their positions.

United Press International

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United Press International



# Kinnock Calls for Foreign Policy Independence From U.S.

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service  
BRIGHTON, England — Neil Kinnock, the newly elected leader of the Labor Party, has maintained in an interview that the British "are not masters of our own foreign policy because of our excessive state of obligation to the American government."

Mr. Kinnock, who would become prime minister in the event of a Labor victory in the next general election, asserted that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "enjoys far more than she should the borrowed splendor" of intimate relations

with Washington and especially with President Ronald Reagan. The price she pays, he continued, "is that the primary criterion for every British action, with the sole exception of the Falklands war, is whether it will be acceptable to the Americans."

"I think the primary criterion should be the best interests of Britain," the 41-year-old leader said.

Mr. Kinnock galvanized the annual party conference on Sunday night, a few hours after his election to succeed Michael Foot, with a powerful speech calling for unity. Then he set out, in a series of small

meetings and casual encounters displaying all of his wit and charm, to try to win over those who still suspect him of softness on sensitive issues such as nuclear policy.

The Welshman said in the interview, on Monday, that "I intend that the government I plan to lead will achieve in five years the demilitarization of Britain." He said he did not wish to spell out his exact policy four or five years before he would have a chance to put it into effect, but he declared that it would mean an end to U.S. nuclear bases in Britain.

"There would be no need for the United States, on strategic, economic, or other grounds, to take any action to punish Britain in the wake of the dismantling of bases," he asserted. "The United States might have highly emotional reac-

tions, but that would be a problem for diplomacy to handle. There would be no substantive change in the American position because of any such action on our part."

Asked whether he was not proposing the effective neutralization of Britain, Mr. Kinnock replied: "Not at all. We accept our commitment to play a role in a defensive strategy for the West, and that is not neutralism. But we insist that we should have the right to define that role for ourselves, not have it defined for us by other countries."

He said he intended to support, during the party's military debate on Wednesday, Resolution 39, which, among other provisions, "rejects Britain's membership of any Pentagon-dominated military pact based on the first use of nuclear weapons." He argued, however,

that the resolution would have no impact on Labor's commitment to continuing membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO reserves the right to use nuclear weapons first, but its senior officials believe that any such action has become politically improbable.

Another measure, Resolution 40, is likely to be the most sensitive of the conference because it reflects the suspicion of the party's extreme left wing that Mr. Kinnock, a leftist himself and a longtime member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, will try to water down Labor's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament now that he is in charge. The leftists know that Roy Hattersley, chosen on Sunday night as Mr. Kinnock's deputy, believes that such a change is necessary if the party is to win the next election.

The resolution demands that "in our continuous campaigning and in the next general election manifesto we make it clear that a future Labor government will unconditionally scrap all nuclear weapons systems." That goes further than Mr. Kinnock would like to go at the moment, if only because he fears that it will stir up trouble with the party's right wing, which he is also trying hard to placate.

Denis Healey, the party spokesman on foreign policy, might decide to resign from the shadow cabinet if the resolution is adopted. That now seems likely because Mr. Kinnock has failed to convince the Transport and General Workers Union, its sponsor, to withdraw the resolution.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Judge Bars Extraditing IRA Man

SAN FRANCISCO (Combined Dispatches) — A federal judge has ruled that an accused Irish Republican Army terrorist cannot be extradited to England to face murder and bombing charges because the acts were part of a "political uprising" against British rule in Northern Ireland.

U.S. District Judge Robert P. Aguilar on Monday ordered the release from jail of William Joseph Quinn, 35, accused of killing a London policeman in 1975 and conspiring in an IRA plot in which letter bombs were sent to a Catholic bishop, a British judge and a newspaper executive and explosives were planted at a railroad station and two restaurants. Two of the bombs exploded, causing serious injuries.

Tuesday, British officials in London said that U.S. authorities were appealing the decision. Judge Aguilar upheld Mr. Quinn's contention that extradition was precluded under a treaty between the United States and Britain that forbids extradition for acts of "a political character."

### 10 Injured in U.S. Helicopter Crash

BENEDIKTSTREUN, West Germany (AP) — A U.S. Army helicopter from the elite 10th Special Forces unit crashed in the Bavarian Alps Tuesday, injuring 10 American soldiers aboard, a U.S. military spokesman said.

Six soldiers were hospitalized; the four others received only minor injuries, a spokesman at U.S. Army Europe headquarters in Heidelberg said.

The UH-1 helicopter crashed on a slope of the 5,500-foot Benedikten Wall mountain, southwest of unit headquarters in Bad Tölz, he said. Police said the helicopter grazed a tree and slammed into the mountain while trying to land during a training exercise.

### French Fifth Republic Is 25 Years Old

PARIS (Reuters) — France's Fifth Republic turned 25 years old Tuesday but French politicians are still arguing about its constitution, bequeathed to them by Charles de Gaulle.

The anniversary of the day the constitution of the Fifth Republic was promulgated in 1958 was ignored by President François Mitterrand and his Socialist government. But the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, leader of the conservative Rally for the Republic party and defender of the Gaullist faith, organized major celebrations at the City Hall, to the Socialist's embarrassment. Mr. Mitterrand turned down an invitation to attend, along with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

### Rightists, Police Clash at Paris March

PARIS (Reuters) — Rightist demonstrators hurled stones and firecrackers at police early Tuesday after a peaceful protest march by France's leading white-collar union. Police fired water cannon at the youths.

Several hundred rightists charged police lines during the march, organized by the union, known by its initials as CGC, to protest the Socialist government's economic austerity program.

The rightists joined the march after a CGC rally. Police said that several journalists were injured during the scuffles.

### Japan Says Soviet Adds 3 SS-20 Bases

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Soviet Union is building three new launch bases for its SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East, according to a Japanese Defense Ministry official.

Hirokazu Arai, the ministry's director-general for foreign relations, told a committee of the Diet, Japan's parliament, on Tuesday that each base would be capable of launching nine missiles. The bases would increase the number of SS-20s in the Soviet Far East to 135 from 108, he said.

Mr. Arai did not give the location of the new bases. The Japanese Defense Ministry has said that the Soviet Union's 12 existing SS-20 bases in the region are sited in central Siberia and east of Lake Vitik. Japan has demanded the removal of the missiles, but the Soviet Union says they are needed to counter U.S. nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific.

### Swedish Businessmen Stage Protest

STOCKHOLM (Combined Dispatches) — At least 75,000 people, many of them top businessmen, marched to the Riksdag, or parliament, on Tuesday in the biggest demonstration in Sweden in this century.

Backed by the nonsocialist opposition, the marchers were protesting the Social Democratic government's proposal to introduce union-run investment funds that would buy shares in Swedish companies. Many marchers said the funds represented only the first step toward an East European-style economy.

Prime Minister Olof Palme, speaking in the Riksdag as it opened, said the funds were vital to increase investment and widen participation in industry. "The funds are needed to strengthen production and employment at a time when financial operations and speculations threaten to undermine confidence in our economic system," he said.

### For the Record

White emigration from Zimbabwe was higher in July than at almost any time since independence when a majority black government took office three years ago, according to official figures published in Harare, the capital, on Tuesday. A total of 1,960 people left the country in July, 545 more than the previous month. (AP)

Italian authorities ordered the evacuation of several streets in the seaside town of Pozzouli on Tuesday after an earthquake caused cracks to appear in buildings. (Reuters)

Five Central American nations are ready to sign a nonaggression treaty that would have each of them expel all foreign military advisers, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda of Colombia said in newspaper reports published Tuesday in Bogotá. He said Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala are ready to sign the pact, drawn up Sept. 9 during a meeting of the Contadora group of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama. (AP)

### Gas Stations Change or Die As Oil Companies Retrench

(Continued from Page 1)  
and the companies first began planning cutbacks in the early 1970s.

Then the energy crisis arrived, bringing government regulations and fuel allocation systems that locked them into all existing locations.

"When controls ended in January 1981," said Jim Fair, a spokesman for Amoco here, "we all said, 'Hey, now's our chance to get out of some of these places.' Now, being in 48 states doesn't matter as much as being profitable in the states you are in."

Since 1981, Amoco has cut down from 20,100 stations in 44 states to 17,800 stations in 33 states. This year Gulf Oil is closing 485 stations in New York, 72 in Vermont, 259 in Michigan and 45 in Ohio, leaving it with slightly more than 14,000 stations in 28 states on the East and Southern coasts.

Mobil, which had 23,500 stations in 48 states 10 years ago, now operates 16,200 in 40 states. Robert Lynch, executive vice president of New York's 500-member Empire State Petroleum Association, said the leadership for jobbers has worsened because many had made substantial capital investments in trucks, storage terminals and gas stations.

Of course, not every jobber is left without a major supplier. Some smaller oil companies move in to snap up the better locations and distributors. Sunoco, for example, has moved

into some areas of upstate New York that Texaco and others left.

Besides leaving some areas, a number of oil companies are radically changing the stations where they remain. Atlantic Richfield cut its stations from 6,000 in 30 states to 2,300 in 17 states.

To meet the decline in oil quality and the increase in price consciousness, Arco spent \$800 million upgrading its refineries to process the cheaper crude oil containing more sulfur. It also dropped all credit cards last year and then had a sudden sales spurt.

The company built 750 24-hour convenience stores next to its self-service pumps.

"We had to have a cashier for the gas anyway," said George Babikian, Arco's senior marketing vice president, "so he might as well be ringing up bread and milk too. Now they've become the single most profitable program in our department."

Arco found that gas customers also bought groceries and that those who stopped for food also bought fuel. Last month each such station had average gas sales of 170,000 gallons. Ten years ago Arco stations averaged 27,000 gallons a month. The industry average today is around 50,000.

"We're doing more business today at 2,300 stations than we did 10 years ago at 6,000," Mr. Babikian said.

Arco has designed a computer model juggling 30 factors such as traffic flow, area population and population density to help locate hundreds more convenience stores.

### 10 Said to Die In Fighting In Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Ten people were killed in a clash in Pakistan's southern Sindh province Tuesday as soldiers tried to stop several thousand people from staging a march against martial law, opposition sources said.

They said eight protesters and two soldiers died in a gunfight lasting several hours in Mirpur Bhutto, a village north of Larkana and home of the executed former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Officials confirmed one death in the fight, which came on the 51st day of an opposition campaign to force President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq to quit and call immediate elections.

They said people had fired on security forces from houses in the village and they returned fire.

Not far from Mirpur Bhutto, government troops blocked the demonstrators and tried to disperse them as they shouted "end martial law" and "death to General Zia." The village is 800 m (1,287 kilometers) southwest of Islamabad on the outskirts of Larkana.

The opposition sources said troops had cut off Mirpur Bhutto, which they entered Tuesday morning, apparently to search for arms in the home of Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, who was governor of Sindh when his cousin Zulfikar was prime minister. The former prime minister was executed in 1979, two years after the military coup that brought President Zia to power.

Meanwhile, in a message smuggled from his jail cell, the Sindh president of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party appealed to General Zia to hand over power to the judiciary by Oct. 15 to allow it to supervise immediate elections. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi also called on military leaders to put pressure on General Zia to step down.

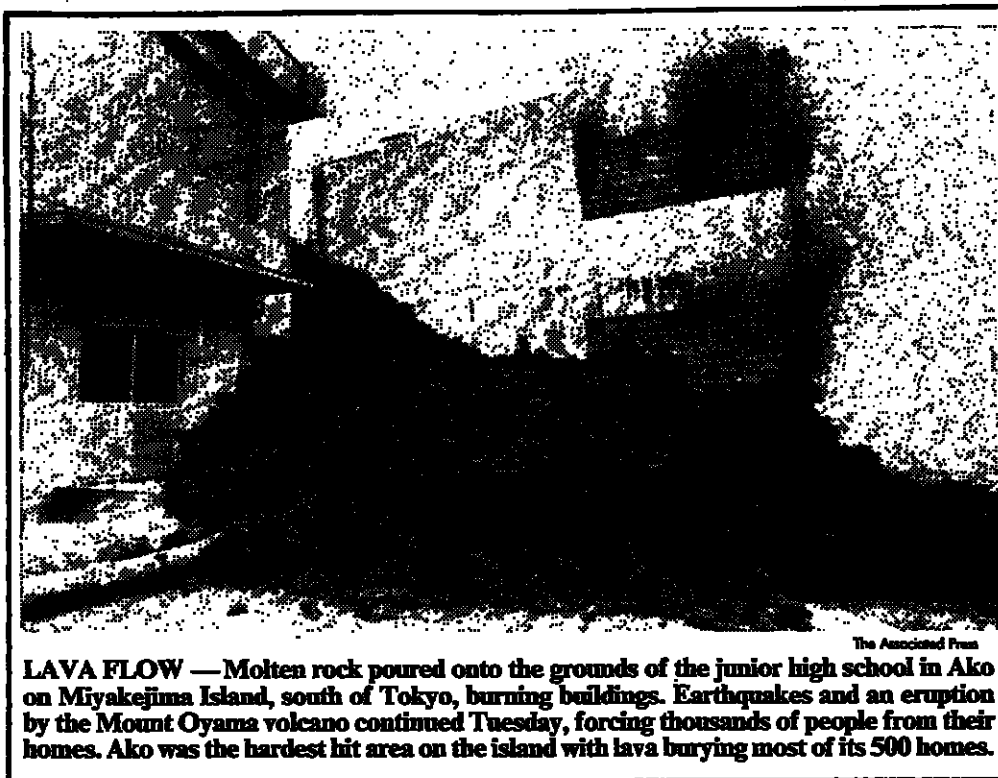
"It is the duty of all responsible military officers to stop this power-hungry general," said a statement by the Pakistan People's Party, distributed in Karachi.

### Chilean Police Arrests Marchers

SANTIAGO — Chilean police arrested Rodolfo Seguel, national president of the copper miners' union, and other miners' leaders Tuesday as they led a march by disarmed copper workers toward the capital from Rancagua, 50 miles (80 kilometers) to the south.

The march, made up of workers from the El Teniente mine and their families, was authorized by the army colonel who is provincial administrator for Rancagua. Under a recent ruling by the Interior Ministry, peaceful right of assembly is allowed with prior permission from the authorities.

Police moved against the miners' march as about 1,000 people gathered at a main intersection in Rancagua to begin the walk toward Santiago. The purpose of the march was to draw attention to the state copper company's refusal to reinstate about 150 miners fired in June after a strike at El Teniente.



LAVA FLOW — Molten rock poured onto the grounds of the junior high school in Aiko on Miyakejima Island, south of Tokyo, burning buildings. Earthquakes and an eruption by the Mount Oyama volcano continued Tuesday, forcing thousands of people from their homes. Aiko was the hardest hit area on the island with lava burying most of its 500 homes.

### Israel Tells U.S. Envoy Its Objections To Syria's Broader Role in Lebanon

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel expressed concern Tuesday over the enhanced role given to Syria as a result of the Lebanese cease-fire, warning that this would make the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon more difficult and could eventually jeopardize Israeli security interests.

A senior government official said the Israeli displeasure with the terms of the U.S.-supported cease-fire was conveyed Tuesday to the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Robert C. McFarlane, by Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's foreign minister and the expected successor to Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

"We are not happy about this," the official said. "We think it gives Syria, which has consistently refused to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, an unwanted position within Lebanese internal affairs. It will have to be taken into account in any future dealings on Lebanon. We don't think Syria should be given an advantage in Lebanon."

Israel clearly would not welcome any larger role in Lebanon for Syria, its major enemy in the Middle East. But despite the concern that was expressed to Mr. McFarlane, the public protestations of Israeli officials were relatively mild, suggesting a continued Israeli willingness to live with the current situation, in which the Israeli Army maintains control of southern Lebanon and provides protection for Israel's northern border.

Mr. McFarlane arrived in Jerusalem Monday night for a meeting with Defense Minister Moshe Arens. On Tuesday, he held separate meetings with Mr. Shamir and the Foreign Ministry director general, David Kimche.

It was Mr. McFarlane's first visit to Israel since the partial pullback of Israeli troops to south of the Awali River last month and since the Lebanese cease-fire that took effect last week and ended the

fighting in the Chuf mountains that followed the Israeli withdrawal.

The cease-fire, negotiated with the participation of Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United States, halted the fighting between Syrian-backed Druze militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas in one camp, and the Lebanese Army and units of the Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces in the other. The accord calls for a meeting of a national reconciliation council involving all the warring factions in Lebanon, along with the participation of delegations from Syria and Saudi Arabia.

The effect of the agreement is to give Syria a larger and legitimized role in the Lebanon negotiations. The agreement was said to have come about amid intense U.S. diplomatic pressure on the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel. This marked an abrupt shift in U.S. policy, which had been aimed at isolating Syria and protecting the Gemayel government from Syrian interference.

The Israeli official said Mr.

McFarlane told Mr. Shamir the enhanced role for the Syrians did not result from a U.S. initiative, but was a demand of some of the Lebanese participants in the cease-fire negotiations.

The official said Israel sees no prospect of a Syrian troop withdrawal from Lebanon anytime soon and argued that giving the Syrians a larger role in Lebanese affairs would not make the task of arranging their departure any easier. He rejected suggestions that a Lebanese government more sympathetic to Syria might succeed where the Gemayel government has failed.

"A government more sympathetic to Syria will keep it in," he said. "What kind of government is that? It means an anti-Israeli government."

The official also rejected suggestions that, in return for a greater role in Lebanon, Syria would be willing to restrain Palestinian Liberation Organization attacks against Israel, which is the Israeli's main concern. He said Israel had no information about a possible U.S. Syrian understanding to this effect growing out of the cease-fire negotiations.

The Syrians, the official said, "have every reason to unleash the PLO against us." Their recent moves against the PLO in Lebanon, he said, are not directed at the Palestinian guerrilla movement but at its principal leader, Yasser Arafat, in the hope of replacing Mr. Arafat with PLO leaders who are indebted to Syria.

"For us, it does not matter who carries out terrorist activities against Israel," the official said. "The Syrians will use the PLO as proxies against us just as they used proxies against the legitimate government of Lebanon. They want to make life for us in Lebanon miserable."

■ Shamir Solidifies Coalition

Mr. Shamir postponed going to the Knesset, or parliament, with his new government until next week and shored up his coalition Tuesday, The New York Times reported from Tel Aviv.

Six coalition members who had threatened not to support a narrow coalition because they favored a broad, national government indicated the postponement as a concession to them. At least three indicated they would vote confidence in Mr. Shamir.

Explaining the seeming reversal, one of the six, Yitzhak Berman, said that in postponing presentation of his government, Mr. Shamir had met the third and final term of their ultimatum. He had met the first two by inviting the Labor opposition to join the government and by offering them commensurate representation in the cabinet. The third was that he allow a reasonable amount of time for negotiations with Labor before forming a narrow coalition.

Members of the group said they would make a final effort next week to promote a broad coalition. The prime minister-designate also won the support of four deputies of the orthodox Agudath Israel party with renewed assurances that his government would carry out religious commitments that the outgoing government had not.

Without the votes of the six breakaway coalition members and the four Agudath Israel members, Mr. Shamir had been able to count on only 54 votes compared to 56 for the opposition.

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**Herald**







# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Message to Manila

President Reagan calls it only a postponement caused by the press of business in Congress, but he has reached the right decision: to cancel next month's visit to Manila. The ugly murder of Benigno Aquino, the political foe of President Marcos, is still far from properly explained. Mr. Reagan has no business embracing the embattled dictator or involving himself in any other way in his struggle with a newly aroused opposition. It is simple prudence to stay away — and good diplomacy to drop Thailand and Indonesia from the itinerary as well. By not singing out from the Philippines, Mr. Reagan avoids any responsibility for compounding Mr. Marcos's difficulties.

Whatever the pretext, Mr. Reagan's absence will convey a desirable message. The more Mr. Marcos has tried to explain away the murder of his rival as he was returning from asylum in

America, the less convincing he has been. His own commission of inquiry has all but collapsed. Demonstrations of opposition have now been seen even among his once-ardent supporters in Manila's financial district.

With the help of a loyal army, and for lack of a clear alternative, Mr. Marcos may ride out this most serious challenge in 17 years. What he cannot easily recover is his moral authority. And it is not for Americans to bestow it.

The United States's two vital bases in the Philippines and its historic obligations to that country require it to avoid taking sides in the evolving civil strife. These interests also require pressing Mr. Marcos to re-establish democracy before the violence spreads and plays into the hands of radical extremists. Mr. Reagan's cancellation is a good way to begin.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Enter Neil Kinnock

The line between principle and perversity is not always distinct. In the face of endless warnings of trouble, Britain's Labor Party set its course resolutely leftward, and in the elections last June it was defeated, severely and predictably. Now it has reconfirmed that earlier decision by electing as its leader Neil Kinnock, the spirited spokesman of its left wing.

It is astonishing to think that the party that ruled Britain less than five years ago must now struggle to stay ahead of the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance for second place. But the internal doctrinal troubles of the British left are less interesting than the deep changes in the country undermining the labor movement on which the Labor Party is built.

In the past 10 years employment in British manufacturing has dropped 30 percent. It is true that Britain has just been through a long and severe recession, but the recession hardly begins to explain the erosion of its industry during the decade. British steel production, declining steadily, is now about half of the 1973 level. Automobile production is about half of the 1973 level. Ten years ago just over one-fourth of the cars sold in Britain were imported; currently well over half of them are. Machine tools are a cyclical industry, but in Britain the cycle has been tilted sharply down-

ward; current orders are one-fifth of the 1973 number. Shipbuilding, everywhere a stricken industry, is running at one-sixth of the 1973 volume. Increasingly, Britain buys its manufactured goods from other countries.

The past decade has not been a good period for labor unions in Britain — or in the United States, or in most other industrial countries. The conventional explanation is that high unemployment has undercut union organization. But that is not convincing. In Britain the Labor Party first came to power, nearly 60 years ago, in a time of high unemployment.

Another possible explanation is that in most industrial countries, and nowhere more successfully than in Britain, the state has assumed too well the responsibility for people's economic security, just as the unions demanded. Perhaps in Britain the Labor Party has very effectively worked itself out of a job and left itself with nothing to talk about but issues that most British voters seem to regard as slightly lunatic. You will notice that the Conservative government under Mrs. Thatcher has done very little to diminish the welfare state. That threatens to leave the Labor Party with little but the virtue of consistency, as it doggedly marches off in unimproving directions.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Censorship in America?

During its two and a half years of free speech administration has betrayed fear of Reagan speech and has sought to close access to information. The pattern is clear.

The government recently barred entry into the country to Ruben Zamora, a Salvadoran leftist who was scheduled to address the World Affairs Council of Riverside, California. Two days later the State Department denied entry to five Nicaraguans, including the president of that country's Supreme Court.

Previously the government barred a visit by Julio Garcia Espinosa, deputy culture minister of Cuba, who had been invited to a film festival in Los Angeles. The widow of the late President Salvador Allende of Chile was denied a visa for a speaking tour in California. And spokesmen for Protestant and Catholic factions in Northern Ireland were refused permission to enter the country to speak.

The government ruled that three films produced by the National Film Board of Canada, should be labeled as "political propaganda" if circulated in the United States. Two are about acid rain and the third, "If You Love This Planet," is about the dangers of nuclear war. A presidential directive issued last March requires all officials with access to classified data to submit to pre-publication review anything they write — not only while they are in office but for the rest of their lives.

The implications are ominous. High officials of one administration cannot criticize the security-related policies of a succeeding administration without submitting such criticism to their successors for approval.

—Phil Kerby in the Los Angeles Times

The presidential directive intended to stop publication of foreign affairs and defense policy information unless it is approved for public release by the government is the most sweeping effort to censor government information since World War II.

When completely implemented it will require that some 100,000 government employees with access to classified information take lie detector tests on pain of dismissal, sign non-publication agreements for books and magazine articles and report all contacts with the press. Government agencies are supposed to monitor all persons with access to classified information, to keep track of their telephone and person-to-person contacts with the press.

A number of civil liberties and press experts believe that the no-publication ban and the lie detector tests may be unconstitutional, al-

though no lawsuit has been filed yet. Despite strong opposition in newspaper editorials and from civil liberties groups, Mr. Reagan is moving ahead. And Congress — except in the case of the lie detector tests — appears uninterested in stopping the censorship campaign.

—Jack C. Lenday, executive director of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, in a commentary distributed by the Independent Press Service.

It is the left that is doing the real censoring in America. The tentacles of liberal censorship reach throughout the publishing industry. They touch so-called best seller lists, which take note of only a few best-selling books and ignore others. Special interest groups such as feminists, liberal blacks, homosexuals and, increasingly, nuclear freeze advocates are influencing the direction of textbook content. Book review editors and some librarians are also part of this new wave of censorship.

The few conservatives trying to ban books should stop and turn the censorship argument around and challenge liberals to put up or shut up. We need to tell our liberal friends: "We'll take you on in the public arena with our ideas against your ideas. But please don't retreat into elitism by suggesting that our books aren't popular. They account for more than one-third of all commercial book sales in America."

—Cal Thomas, vice president for communications of the Moral Majority, writing in The New York Times.

People organize and seek to expunge the ideas and words they fear. Most of them, as it happens, are of the medium-to-hard right. But they are not the only ones.

All of this was quite thoroughly documented several years ago in "America Revised," a study by Frances Fitzgerald of the ways in which pressure groups attract the attention of writers, publishers and teachers of history.

Blacks pitch for greater emphasis on black accomplishments; feminists want more attention paid to the role of women; homosexuals want questions of "sexual preference" taken into consideration. Organizations use threats of political reprisal to scare a school board, and threats of boycott to scare a textbook publisher; the result has been an unending scramble to alter the pages of history.

How this differs from the censorship practiced by the fundamentalists and right-wingers is difficult to discern. There are differences in style, of course, but none in substance.

—Jonathan Yardley, The Washington Post

## Helping the Press Resist Governments

By Flora Lewis

TALLOIRES, France — Freedom of the press, which is essential to the freedom of people to be informed and to influence their fate, is under mounting siege. A study by the International Press Institute showed that government controls and harassment increased substantially in most parts of the world last year.

In response, the watchdogs are beginning to see that they must bark not only when their own turf is threatened. They have to help strengthen each other's defenses.

That is the message from a conference of the World Press Freedom Committee just concluded here. It concerns much more than journalists.

Representatives of major publishing and broadcasting organizations from 25 countries in North and South America, Europe, Africa and Asia met to discuss what they are doing about it and what more can be done. They argued a lot, in good democratic fashion, but they showed what a distorted view of the world emerges when only governments are heard.

The picture of the Third World is very different from the one drawn at the United Nations, or UNESCO, or the nonaligned movement. Hear Aron Shoukri of India, who says, "Freedom isn't foreign aid; you can't give it to us. It's our freedom at stake, and we have to exercise it."

Hear men from Peru and Uruguay, Kenya and Ghana, Barbados and Trinidad. They are not pleading for indulgence for young, undeveloped countries. They do not want double standards or patronizing deference to their nations' failings. They urge a universal standard, and they want it for the sake of their own societies, for the ad-

vancement and protection of their own people. They want and seek help, but it is to fight their own battles for their own rights. "We need the skills, the tools, the exposure to free societies, and then we'll know better how to answer the attacks," said Cameron Doude of Ghana.

At last, rich and powerful counterparts in the West are coming to recognize their own interest in providing support. There are some 300 private projects to help train Third World journalists and technicians. It is a modest start, but it can have a snowballing effect as more trained people pass along their knowledge and their sense of professional ethics to co-workers.

There are not many democratic countries in the world, not many societies with a free press. But, as the Third World speakers pointed out, their influence is far greater than their numbers. It is crucial that it be used in direct ways, without the deforming interference of governments.

This sense of common concern, of a need for mutual effort, is relatively new. It has arisen largely because UNESCO has been pressing a campaign to expand government controls on information under the guise of assuring people's "right to communicate," and the "responsibility" and "protection" of journalists.

For a long time the Western press paid little attention. But there is a growing recognition that the defense of freedom is too important to be left to diplomats and soldiers. No matter what else they fight about, most governments have a mutu-

al interest in silencing critics and asserting a claim to monopolize the voice of their people.

That is why other voices — "Voices of Freedom," as the Talloires conference was called — need to join in shouts loud enough not to be ignored. The news media have the prime responsibility, but they affect all citizens.

There has been a tendency to consider the never-ending battles for press freedom as a kind of special-interest fight, a self-serving claim to privilege from one more commercial industry, alongside oil or sugar or automobiles.

This is in part the fault of the media, which do try to defend their profits but do not always explain their purpose. Commercial survival is the condition of the service of freedom. The U.S. Constitution provides that the government "shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press" — not for the protection of journalists but of everyone.

Now it is apparent that Americans have an immediate stake in buttressing the ability of people in other countries to assert the same rights. Their success will play a large part in determining whether the United States finds itself living with a predominantly antagonistic Third World or in a beneficial partnership.

This is above all the job of the independent media. They owe political and moral support, and also technical and educational assistance, to the tens of thousands who are struggling to drown out shrill officialdom with the message, as a Talloires participant put it, that "Third World governments are not the same as the people."

The New York Times

## It Can Look Like a Trend To Eliminate the Elderly

By Jack Levin and Arnold Arluke

BOSTON — Society may be heading toward a de facto "final solution" to the problem of a growing elderly population. Might the elderly one day be exterminated in America as a matter of law?

It is inconceivable that older people would be rounded up, carted off and killed. It is hard to imagine that retirement communities and nursing homes could become the concentration camps of the future. It may never happen — at least, not deliberately. Yet there is strong evidence that increasing numbers of frail, disabled and financially dependent elders are even now, as a result of America's social policies, being isolated from society and dying prematurely.

The "need" to get rid of the aged has economic roots. The growing elderly population is widely regarded as a threat to the U.S. national budget. David B. Wilson, a Boston Globe columnist, has argued that the increasing presence of dependent elderly people is likely to "blight the experience of the young and mature."

A final solution might gain support from prolonged high levels of unemployment that worsen the competition for jobs between young and old, and from demographic changes that will have fewer young people in the work force supporting the swelling numbers of dependent elders.

A de facto mass extermination may already be taking place. Many elders suffer a social death in which

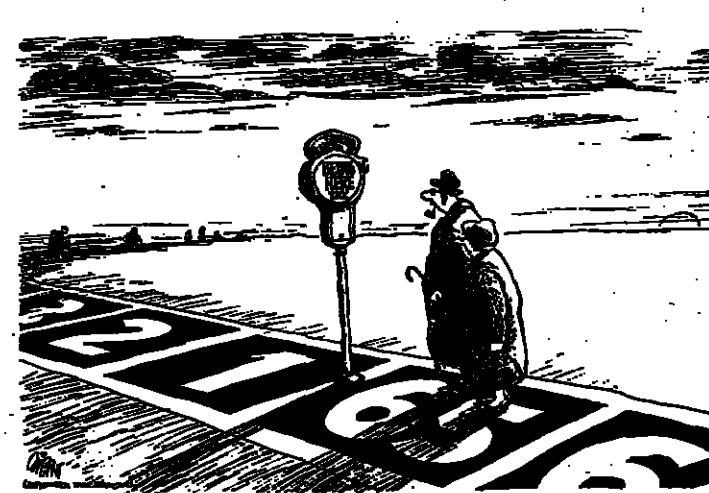
they are removed from the mainstream of life. They are forced by law or custom to retire, give up leadership positions in their communities and become virtual prisoners in their homes for fear of muggers and other criminals. Increasing numbers of elders live in age-segregated housing or nursing homes, where many are drugged into dependent states.

Isolation often leads directly to death. The highest rate of suicide is among recently retired men over 65. Some researchers say transplanting elders to nursing homes or retirement communities shortens their lives.

Elders are deprived of the food, shelter and health care needed to survive. The Reagan administration's 1984 budget proposes life-threatening reductions in Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, nutrition and housing, imperiling the welfare of millions of elderly people.

The National Council on Aging says programs such as food stamps, Medicare and Supplemental Security Income have been slashed by 28 percent under the Reagan administration. Proposed budget cuts for 1984 would raise that figure to 40 percent.

The intellectual justification for a final solution can be observed in changing attitudes toward aging and death. Self-help manuals are showing the elderly how to commit suicide. Studies show that emergency room personnel tend to spend less time and effort to resuscitate elderly heart at-



tack victims than their younger counterparts. There is a growing tendency in medical circles to emphasize quality over quantity of life. "Death with dignity" may in some cases be a euphemism for extermination.

Films and literature have anticipated the final solution. In the science-fiction movie "Logan's Run," Michael York plays the role of a 30-year-old man of the future whose age marks him for execution by the state. The book "1984" conjectures that the government would solve the problems of old age by burning all nursing homes and their inhabitants.

This would not be the first time that societies have allowed the elderly to die. In many preliterate cultures, sick and dependent elderly people were cast out of their homes, starved, stoned, buried alive or deserted.

A historical precedent for mass extermination can be found in the master plan of the Third Reich. Accord-

ing to the historian Paul Bookbinder, Hitler proposed to exterminate many elderly people, regardless of their religious or ethnic backgrounds.

In the past, scientific ideas have served as a basis for prolonging life and improving health, but Hitler's scientists justified his "final solution" on the basis of physical anthropology, which purported to demonstrate the need for racial purity. Today's biology, psychology, sociology and even gerontology describe old age as a period of deterioration or decline. Could today's scientific thought be used to justify de jure extermination of the elderly in the future?

Jack Levin is professor, and Arnold Arluke is assistant professor, of sociology at Northeastern University in Boston. Mr. Levin wrote "Agelism: Prejudice and Discrimination Against the Elderly." They contributed this commentary to The New York Times.

## Democrats May Like The Show

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Pardon me for saying so, but this Democratic presidential race is turning into a pretty darn good fight.

The fashionable posture is to decry the "ridiculously early start" to the battle and to describe the field as "seven dreary men." That is not my impression after a near-solid month of exposure to the candidates.

With the incumbent Republican president unannounced as a contender and anything but certain of reelection, it is not too early to start examining the credentials, skills, records and positions of the Democratic alternatives. My guess is that the Democratic voters, and some independents, will like what they see.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, both of whom lead Mr. Reagan in the polls, have taken the measure of each other and are beginning to probe for each other's weaknesses.

The trailing candidates — particularly Senators Alan Cranston of California and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina — are stepping up their pressure on the front-runners.

Even those who seem the longest of the long shots — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, former Senator George McGovern of South Dakota and former Governor Ross Perot of Florida — are saying some provocative things that Democrats may want to consider.

Certainly the crowds that have been turning out at the "issues forums" in New York state and at the presidential convention straw vote last weekend in Augusta, Maine, have not felt cheated by the oratory or the foretaste of political combat.

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn have adopted the roles of Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside, setting up a fascinating test of themselves and of the dynamics of the nominating process.

The pre-primary endorsements that Mr. Mondale gained last week from the National Education Association and the AFL-CIO will be followed in coming weeks by well-timed announcements of other big-name personal and institutional support, fostering the idea that the Mondale bandwagon is rolling.

When it comes to organizational resources, it is clear that no one is going to come close to matching Mr. Mondale. He is claiming that all this support is coming to him because he

is "the real Democrat" in the race — the authentic voice of the Roosevelt-Truman-Kennedy-Johnson coalition.

His rivals are saying he gets this support because he "caters," "kowtows" or "panders" to the "special interest groups," whose selfishness, they say, repress "mainstream voters."

As the embodiment of mainstream, Midwest, middle-class America, Mr. Glenn is reaping a publicity bonanza from the impending release of the movie, "The Right Stuff," which celebrates his role as the first hero of the space age. As a reminder of that magic moment a generation ago, when American guts and know-how gave the whole nation a lift, the film is the perfect launching pad for Mr. Glenn's counter-strategy to the Mondale Inside Game.

That strategy is a high-powered television campaign, depicting John and Annie Glenn as the living symbols of all the solid values that unite Americans and can restore the nation to its sense of self-achieved greatness.

The Mondale-Glenn fight will be a test of organizational muscle vs. media magic. As much as it reveals of the men, it will reveal more about the true center of power in a nominating system that increasingly resembles a national presidential primary.

Mr. Cranston has defined a liberal agenda on arms control and full employment from which to challenge Mr. Mondale from the left. There is bad blood between these two campaigns, and the tension will mount as Mr. Cranston's struggle for political survival tempts him to try to tie Mr. Mondale ever closer to the frustra-



The Carter Legacy

tions that many Democratic liberals felt with the Carter era, of which Mr. Mondale was an important part.

Mr. Hollings, the witty and acerbic South Carolina senator, has been Mr. Glenn's main opponent in what he sees as a struggle for leadership of "the moderate wing" of the party.

Mr. Hollings does not mince words. As he describes Mr. Glenn, the hero of the space program is actu-

ally a political chicken, afraid "to go into the living rooms" of average voters "because he can't answer the questions or face up to the issues."

The idea that Mr. Glenn is ducking issues or voters is denounced by his critics. But he is under pressure to define himself in direct confrontation with his opponents — and some time soon that moment will come.

The Washington Post

### Linkage Is Dangerous

Regarding "Reagan's Snarling Dilemma" Won't Pass Andropov (IHT, Sept. 23) by William Safire:

When Mr. Safire judges that President Reagan "has foolishly depicted Soviet behavior from arms talks as economic retaliation," his argument for linkage is based on a skewed interpretation of recent history.

It was during the first 18 months of Mr. Reagan's tenure, with Washington refusing to engage in nuclear arms negotiations of any kind, that the Soviet Union asserted as irrevocable its subjugation of Afghanistan, turned the tables on Polish liberalization and dramatically stepped up its effort to exploit political unrest in Latin America. In short, the Soviets proved far less malleable than linkage advocates would have us believe.

(Ironically, Mr. Reagan's "get tough" policy did more to promote the American and West European peace movements than it did to pro-

mote Soviet self-restraint. These movements drove Mr. Reagan to the bargaining table last year, reuniting the entire world — although apparently not America's far right — that arms talks serve the interests of all nations and should not be used as a political tool by one.)

Mr. Safire's contention that the West can influence Soviet behavior with economic sanctions is also historically suspect. With precedents such as the U.S. embargo against Cuba, in Mr. Safire's own words, "promptly undercut by France, Canada and Argentina" — there is little reason to believe that the United States could ever muster the global anti-Soviet consensus that successful sanctions would require.

(Ironically, again, this is particularly true under President Reagan, whose scarcely manned bipolar view of the world lessens the propensity of many nations to distinguish between the Soviet Union and America.)

Mr. Safire's conclusion that dan-

## Leaders Need The Facts

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Having recently completed several years of research on the Vietnam conflict, after earlier spending two decades reporting on the region, I am impressed by a phenomenon that may be relevant to present-day crises.

It is that American presidents frequently reached decisions with almost total disregard for the realities of the area concerned, even though they could have tapped expert sources of knowledge and wisdom in the State Department, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and other government bureaus. Blunders often stemmed less from lack of information than from reluctance to rely on the available information.

To an alarming extent, leaders who charted America's course in Vietnam were guided by historical memories. Whether liberal or conservative, those leaders were products of the 1930s who could not forget the failure of the democracies to stop the Nazis from taking the road to aggression. They operated in the belief that anything less than a firm stance in Southeast Asia would be a replay of the Munich episode, in which Britain and France capitulated to Hitler.

Discussing the roots of the Vietnam war, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk told me about an evening in 1933 when, as a young Rhodes scholar, he attended a famous meeting at Oxford at which the students voted not to fight for king and country. That recollection, Mr. Rusk said, was one of his first lessons in the shabbiness of appeasement. He said it taught him that the United States had to be tough in Vietnam.

But during the early 1950s, when the U.S. involvement in Vietnam began to take shape, there were young American specialists who tried to point out that the period preceding World War II was a meaningless model for the later challenges in Southeast Asia. They were ignored.

About that time, too, the Asian section of the State Department was rebuffed when its officials tried to explain that Ho Chi Minh, the head of the Vietnamese Communist movement, was primarily a nationalist.

Evidence that all Communists were not alike was then apparent in the case of Marshal Tito, the Yugoslav leader, who had defied the Russians. Ho Chi Minh showed similar tendencies, yet no effort was made to explore or exploit them.

Part of the reason was that the French were struggling to regain their colonial hold over Vietnam, and the United States was financing their war in order to get them to concede to the rearmament of West Germany. But France's crusade was a lost cause, and it collapsed in 1954.

Other opportunities arose. The Soviet rulers who had succeeded Stalin appeared to be flexible. The Chinese Communists, seeking better relations with the West, were also conciliatory. At the Geneva conference of 1954 they leaned on their Vietnamese comrades to compromise.

It was principally under Soviet and Chinese pressure that the Vietnamese Communists settled for a partitioned Vietnam. Not long afterward, the Russians came up with a proposal that might have changed the status of Vietnam and perhaps even averted the war. They suggested that North and South Vietnam be admitted to the United Nations as two separate states, thereby lending official legitimacy to the division of Vietnam. The Eisenhower administration spurned the idea, since yielding any real estate to communism was unthinkable.

Once again, there were specialists in Washington who foresaw the growing split within the communist bloc. They urged that the United States adapt. But not until President Nixon took office did American foreign policy take advantage of the great communist breakup.

Throughout the Vietnam war it was assumed that the sheer weight of U.S. military might would certainly crush the enemy. The communists suffered enormous losses, yet they continued to fight. American public opinion crumbled instead, in a conflict that seemed endless.

Lebanon, El Salvador and other regions differ from each other, and they differ from Vietnam. But, like the Marine Corps general who inadvertently called Lebanon "Vietnam" at a congressional hearing the other day, they are seen as interchangeable — and all vulnerable to force.

But force did not work in Vietnam, and there is no guarantee it will succeed elsewhere. Other complexities must be understood, as General Maxwell Taylor expanded to me a few years ago. One of the facts of the Vietnam strategy, he confessed that "we didn't know our enemy."

Tribune and Register Syndicate

### FROM OUR OCT. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: In Praise of Concrete Roads

WORCESTER, Massachusetts — Captain Walter E. Haslam, inventor of the Haslam road, says experiments prove that concrete properly laid as a solid monolith comes the nearest of all methods to reaching an ideal road's requirements, and that reinforcement by wire mesh holds the paving so that it will not crack badly over soft places in the earth. As to whether such a road is practical for extensive building, Captain Haslam says it can be laid cheaper than any other known paving. He continued, "Our paving, being mineral, is impervious to water. Asphalt and other such products are vegetable products and deteriorate from the day they are laid."

#### 1933: Dollfuss Attacker Questioned

VIENNA — While the attempted assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss has roused a strong echo of sympathy throughout Austria, and the outrage is greatly resented by the great majority, the questioning of Dollfuss continues. But except for the fact that his connections with the Nazi party have been established beyond doubt, hardly anything more has been brought to light. The police extended their investigation to the Nazis in Upper Austria, where Dollfuss's stepfather lives. Dollfuss asserted he shot Dr. Dollfuss not with the intention of killing him, but to direct the country's attention to his stepfather as "being the only man who can lead Austria to a brighter future."

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# Death Squads Launch New Effort Against Salvadoran Left

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

**SAN SALVADOR** — Far-right death squads, re-emerging from the shadows of Salvadoran politics, have launched a campaign against the leftist opposition in El Salvador, claiming responsibility for a spate of murders and bombings and warning of more "exterminations" to come.

The attacks reflect heightened tension in San Salvador, mainly over faltering government attempts to begin a dialogue with rebel leaders and a crucial debate in the Constituent Assembly over a U.S.-promoted agrarian reform program bitterly resented by El Salvador's landowners.

The attacks come at a time when the Salvadoran political right, led by a former army major, Roberto d'Aubuisson, and his National Republican Alliance, no longer enjoys an assured majority in the

Constituent Assembly and when Mr. d'Aubuisson is trying to moderate his image in preparation for presidential elections.

As a result, the country's extreme right has found its above-ground tools of power dulled.

For the first time in El Salvador's almost four-year-old civil war, the death squads also appear to have a clandestine publicity arm, Radio Sovereignty, which gives expression to the radically rightist sentiments thought to motivate their abductions, bombings and killings.

Radio Sovereignty, which calls itself "the voice of a people struggling against the Marxist international," broadcasts, on short wave four times a day, denunciations of Salvadoran guerrillas and the professors and labor activists who it says are promoting their cause.

The death squads are thought by U.S. diplomats to contain members of the Salvadoran security forces

and politically connected military officers.

Since elections in March 1982 brought a rightist majority to the Constituent Assembly, however, they had operated mostly in the shadows without announcing responsibility for the bullet-riddled bodies that continued to turn up.

But since May, and particularly in the last month, the Maximiliano Hernández Anti-Communist Brigades and the Secret Anti-Communist Army have resumed publicizing their violence with communiqués dropped off at or telephoned to San Salvador radio stations and newspapers.

The most recent killing occurred Friday, when local journalists received telephone calls in which they were told to go to the eastern side of San Salvador's Flor Blanca Stadium to see the body of an "executed" guerrilla. The body, which was not identified, had small-caliber bullet wounds in the head. With the

body was a communiqué signed by "Commander Aguilas Baires."

It read: "The action was carried out in response to the operation carried out by the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front terrorists in the town of Tenancingo and as a warning and demonstration of the military steps that the Secret Anti-Communist Army will take with traitors to the fatherland, whether these are Communists or those who lend themselves to their maneuvers."

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front is the overall guerrilla organization of five groups fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government. Rebel forces carried out a strong attack last weekend at Tenancingo, which the Salvadoran Army retook only after bombing by A-37 Dragonfly warplanes supplied by the United States.

Friday's victim was the sixth claimed by the Secret Anti-Communist Army since May, although

many more have been found dead of bullet wounds. The killings claimed by the group have been directly tied in its communiqués to attempts by President Alvaro Magaña's caretaker government to engage in a dialogue with political leaders of the guerrilla groups.

The most recent contacts between rebel leaders and Mr. Magaña's peace commission last week in Bogotà, produced only acrimony, according to officials on both sides.

The Maximiliano Hernández Anti-Communist Brigade, notorious since it claimed responsibility for killing six top leftist leaders in 1980, resurfaced two weeks ago with the kidnapping of Amílcar Martínez Argueta, the Foreign Ministry's director of economic and social affairs.

The brigade, which takes its name from a general associated with killing 30,000 peasants in a Communist-led uprising 50 years ago, asserted in a communiqué that

Mr. Martínez, 59, had ties to the Salvadoran Communist Party. Three days after his abduction, the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador strongly condemned the kidnapping and called on the brigade to free Mr. Martínez, adding: "We urge those responsible to desist from a path which is doing more to destroy El Salvador than the communist guerrillas could ever hope to accomplish."

**U.S. Deplores Violence**

The U.S. State Department deplored Monday the revival of rightist political violence in El Salvador, calling it an "anathema" to Salvadoran efforts to promote democratic development. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"It is an anathema," said Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman, "to the very center and moderate basis of support on which the development of pluralistic, democratic institutions in El Salvador depend."

## Pretoria Will Charge White Policeman With Killing Man During Interrogation

Washington Post Service

**CAPE TOWN** — The attorney general of Transvaal province, Johannes A. Nkomo, said in Pretoria Tuesday that a white security policeman was to be charged with murdering Pares Malatje, 23, a former student activist in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto.

Mr. Malatje was shot to death at police headquarters in Soweto on

July 5 after being detained for interrogation. Mr. Malatje was the 52d person to die in custody since the system of detention without charges was instituted in 1963.

Several of the deaths have resulted in accusations of maltreatment from opponents of the government, but Mr. Malatje's is the first case to result in a charge of any kind against the security forces.

## Lesotho Relies on Words In Conflict With Pretoria

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

**MASERU**, Lesotho — This small and poor mountain kingdom, with a military force of only 2,000 troops, is relying entirely on public relations and international diplomacy to defend itself against the tightening siege by South Africa, which surrounds it and dominates and sustains its economic life.

In the best of times, sovereignty has been fragile. There are only 40,000 wage earners in the national labor force, but there are 150,000 Lesotho citizens working in South African mines, and the pay they send home forms a major share of the national income. Most goods, most investments and all electricity come from South Africa.

Now some of these flows have been reduced by South Africa, and the Lesotho government says it believes others may soon be stanchied unless it submits to Pretoria's implied demands that Lesotho be the first nation to endorse South Africa's so-called Bantustan policy.

Under this policy, several territories are set aside as reserves for native black people, supposedly with some self-government. South Africa also refers to it as its "homeland" policy, saying the areas chosen for resettlement are where the blacks originally came from.

At the moment, South African guards at the 19 border posts are not permitting Lesotho citizens to cross in order to shop or seek medical attention, as they have for decades. In March, they closed the border entirely for two weeks.

In addition, Pretoria has for more than two years withheld payments due Lesotho under a customs union agreement. Such payments normally account for 40 percent of the government's annual revenues.

The most serious complaint of Lesotho, however, is that South Africa is continuing to train and equip a guerrilla force of Lesotho exiles, allowing them to raid this country from staging areas across the border.

The raids are fairly common. Three armed men, said to be members of the South African-backed Lesotho Liberation Army, were recently captured on a remote mountain track. Last weekend a post office and an airport warehouse in Maseru were destroyed in bomb attacks for which the exile force took responsibility.

Ostensibly, the overt and covert pressure on Lesotho stems from South Africa's assertion that black South African dissidents use this rugged outcrop as a springboard for infiltration and terrorism. Last Dec. 9 South African forces drove into Maseru unchallenged to attack what they identified as safe houses sheltering activists of the South African-banned African National Congress.

Lesotho government spokesmen say that while South African refugees had indeed been living in the town at one time, they had moved before the attacks, and they say the 42 persons killed in the raids were Lesotho citizens. Other sources in

Maseru say, however, that 30 of the victims were in fact African National Congress members.

The leaders of Lesotho regard the South African stress on security issues as disingenuous. "Any South African, including their army officers, can come here any time they want and they know we have no guerrilla bases," said Desmond Sise, the information minister.

"South Africans can simply drive in. South Africa surrounds us completely, and the South Africans know there is no threat to them in Lesotho. The security issue is simply a pretext for their real objectives."

These strategic goals, as understood by the government here, were spelled out by Foreign Minister Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana. "What South Africa is really after," he said, "is to amount us as the high priest who will preside over the baptism of its illegitimate offspring, the Bantustan."

He said he was sure some Western countries and even some French-speaking African nations had already indicated to South Africa that they would be willing to recognize such South African creations as Transkei, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana if some black country in the region led the way.

"The South Africans," the foreign minister said, "want either to force us to recognize and legitimize the Bantustans outright or to reduce us to the position of a de facto Bantustan, but one with international legitimacy, so that by inference the nations of the world will come to regard the Bantustans as they regard us."

South African government sources have brushed aside this analysis, saying privately as well as publicly that what they are demanding from Lesotho is that it not serve as a "recruiting station" for the African National Congress.

Some regional experts in South Africa said Lesotho might in some measure be making its appeals to world public opinion to save face and take the sting out of agreements its officials reportedly initiated Aug. 10. Lesotho is said to have pledged to expel African National Congress activists and deny sanctuary to them in the future.

For their part, Lesotho officials did not mention these reported agreements and insisted that the objective of South African pressure was not to punish the African National Congress but Lesotho itself.

So far no nation has recognized any of the "homelands," whose creation and eventual international acceptance form a bulwark of South Africa's racial policies and constitutional plans. Essentially, these envisage the absorption of the currently disenfranchised Indians and people of mixed race into national political life, while relegating blacks to citizenship of the tribally based enclaves.

"We can only deplore policies in which black people are forcibly denationalized," Mr. Sekhonyana said. "We know we cannot afford to provoke South Africa, but we cannot sell off a basic moral position."



EXPLOSION IN WEST GERMANY — West German soldiers were helped off a truck after a mortar exploded accidentally during shooting exercises by recruits Monday in Munsingen, near Stuttgart. Two officers were killed and 20 spectators were injured.

## Chad Struggles to Support Mission And to House Diplomats in New York

By Ari I. Goldman

New York Times Service

**UNITED NATIONS**, New York — Chad, struggling at home with civil war and drought, is having a hard time keeping its mission here open and its diplomats fed.

The situation has improved somewhat since the summer, when private charities had to give the diplomats groceries and their telephones were cut off, but the future of the mission is uncertain.

Rent remains unpaid at the mission office and at the residences of several of the delegates. Eviction procedures on apartments were initiated but were halted because members of the delegation have diplomatic immunity.

If a plan of assistance is not worked out soon, "it will be impossible for them to remain in New York," said Gillian Martin Sorensen, city commissioner for the United Nations and Consular Corps.

"It is a confluence of war, barebones poverty and other circumstances that have combined to put them in this very difficult situation," she said.

The assistance that the members of the mission received this summer was from private charities. As foreign diplomats, Mrs. Sorensen said, they are not eligible for welfare.

At the Chadian mission, Ahmed A. Hagger, second counselor of the

mission, said: "All the countries in the course of development have financial difficulties. Chad is no exception."

Mrs. Sorensen said Chad's was a "unique" situation. "I've been here five and a half years and I've never seen a case come to this point," she said.

"They are proud and therefore embarrassed by this," she said. "They are aware of what they owe, but they are not in a position to pay it."

A diplomatic source said Jean J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, requested that some of the \$25 million in U.S. military aid to Chad be channeled to New York to help the mission.

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world and its delegates here have never been known to live the fabled life of diplomats abroad. But the situation for the mission here worsened last spring when the fighting increased.

The nine-member staff at the mission was cut back to six members and the children of one of the remaining diplomats were sent to live with relatives in Paris. When telephone and telex bills went unpaid for several months, service was discontinued.

The head of the mission, Ramadan Barma, and his first and second counselors, were unable to pay their rent bills, according to Philip Goldberg, an adviser to Mrs. Sorensen's city liaison office.

The landlord obtained an eviction order, Mr. Goldberg said. At that point his office intervened.

"We informed the landlord that they were diplomats and could not be evicted as a matter of U.S. and international law," he said.

City officials directed members of the delegation to a private food pantry, where they were able to obtain bags of groceries free.

The situation improved in August when the deputy foreign min-

ister of Chad, Norom Achmed, came to New York to participate in the Security Council debate on Chad. Mr. Achmed reportedly brought some money to alleviate the problems.

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## Argentina Is Paralyzed By 3d Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BUENOS AIRES** — A national general strike, the third in 10 months, paralyzed Argentina on Tuesday as labor unions pressured the military government for wage increases and a "change in economic philosophy."

The walkout came as the nation prepared for general elections on Oct. 30. The military leaders, who have ruled since a March 1976 coup, are scheduled to turn over power to elected civilian officials on Jan. 30.

In another development, banking sources said Tuesday that foreign banks have stopped issuing new trade credit to Argentina as a result of the country's political crisis and its suspension of foreign payments.

"Everything that implies an Argentine risk has been stopped," the trade financing manager of a U.S. bank in Buenos Aires said.

The suspension will probably only last a few days, the sources said, until the crisis arising from the freeze on foreign payments and the arrest of Juan Gonzalez del Solar, president of the Argentina Central Bank, are resolved.

However, they said, the arrest in connection with alleged irregularities in a recent agreement to reschedule foreign debt for the national airline had prevented the new regulations from being issued.

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## Kaunda, Sole Candidate, Runs Hard Campaign

### Zambian Leader Seeks 5th Term, Wants to Make Sure of a Big Victory

By Michael Shuttleworth

Roaders

**LUSAKA, Zambia** — Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia since he led the nation to independence nearly 20 years ago, is seeking a fifth consecutive term of office backed by a powerful campaign of pop songs, posters and broadcast advertising.

Although Mr. Kaunda is the sole presidential candidate and his United National Independence Party the only legal political organization, the carefully structured campaign is being waged with vigor.

Mr. Kaunda seems certain to be re-elected on Oct. 27 but the party is taking no chances and seeks to avoid the embarrassing implications of a poor turnout among the 2.4 million registered voters of Zambia's 6 million population or a marginal victory while the country is in its worst economic crisis since independence in 1964.

To this end, the state-owned television network broadcasts a film before and after the main evening news depicting the country's pro-

gression from British colonialism through 19 years of independence. Added to this are radio and movie advertising, pop songs, a voter education program, road-tax disks for motorists bearing the slogan "Let's do it again with KK," and the inevitable posters.

Mr. Kaunda needs 51 percent of the total vote to retain office and voters are simply asked to say "yes" or "no" to the candidate. A vote for the president will be a cross against the national emblem of a flying eagle. The symbol for a vote against has yet to be announced but in the past it has been a rabbit.

Mock polls are being held to prepare voters. Last week in Kalangala, site of a national monument to Mr. Kaunda near Lusaka, there was an overwhelming vote for him. The purpose is to teach all possible voters how to cast their "yes" ballots, said the party chairman, Derek Mapulande. He wore a bright yellow sports shirt emblazoned with a picture of the president's smiling face.

Zambia's father figure, Mr. Kaunda is the architect of "Zambi-

an humanism," a mixture of Christianity and socialism that he enshrined as the national ideology.

In the 1973 election, disengagement with the fledgling single-party system contributed to a low turnout of 39 percent, although 85 percent of those who voted chose Mr. Kaunda.

The last election, in 1978, was held during a time of commodity shortages brought about by the mid-1970s slump in the price of copper, Zambia's main export. National austerity was compounded by the country's support for nationalist guerrillas fighting white minority rule in neighboring Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

But the Zambian electorate confounded most analysts with a 65 percent turnout. Four out of five voters said "yes" to the man credited with forging the nation's 73 ethnic groups into a largely cohesive force.

The country has since continued its economic decline, mounting up debts under the cumulative effects of eight years of low copper prices. Recent government measures imposed as part of a recovery package

by the International Monetary Fund have included currency devaluation, an overall ceiling of 10 percent for wage increases and the removal of subsidies and price controls.

These brought protests from the labor unions, which lean to the right of the government and provide its most organized opposition. But negotiations between the unions and the authorities over the interpretation of the pay ceiling led to the lower paid workers being allowed increases of up to 65 percent at the expense of higher earners, apparently defusing a major source of election opposition.

Despite eight lean years, Zambia's president remains largely untainted by criticism of his administration's handling of the economy. The prime target is the party's policy-making central committee, which is often accused of giving bad advice to its leader.

Political analysts attribute Mr. Kaunda's dominance of Zambian politics to his skillful reshuffling of the committee and cabinet ministers.

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# Herald Tribune

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## TV Series Re-examines Vietnam War

By Fox Butterfield  
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The United States' first television war is entering living rooms across the country again this week, as the Public Broadcasting Service begins an extraordinary 13-hour documentary on the Vietnam war. Titled "Vietnam: A Television History," the series, which started in the United States Tuesday, is the most ambitious project ever undertaken by public television and required six years to complete.

The second episode will be shown tonight. The subsequent 11 episodes, roughly chronological, end with the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975. They will be shown Tuesday through Dec. 20.

The result is a meticulously researched and carefully balanced, if sometimes bland, documentary that may broaden many Americans' understanding of Vietnam, if not change their opinion about the war that ravaged the Southeast Asian country from 1945 to 1975.

Both PBS and ABC initially contributed \$50,000 after Richard Ellison, the executive producer, and Stanley Karnow, a correspondent for The Washington Post and Time magazine, came up with the idea. The National Endowment for the Humanities also provided \$1 million, and eight foundations offered a total of \$285,000.

But the only corporate funding, a grant of \$350,000, came from the Chubb Group of Insurance Companies. Other companies that often sponsor programs on PBS, such as Mobil Oil and Exxon, turned the filmmakers down, Karnow said. "I think they were scared to get involved in something controversial," he said.

As a result, the producers worked out an arrangement whereby Britain's Central Independent Television produced four of the programs and France's Antenne-2 was responsible for two, almost half of the total. In return, the British and French are also showing versions. Ellison denied there were any serious differences in interpretation between the three national groups.

But another filmmaker involved in the series said the British had taken a "more moralistic stance, anxious to accentuate the aspects of the war that were immoral at the expense of looking at it afresh."

The 13 episodes range from "Roots of a War," tracing the origins of the conflict back to Vietnam's 2,000 years of conflict with China, through the U.S. military buildup in the mid-1960s and finally the collapse of the Saigon regime in 1975. From the vantage of a correspondent who covered the war, the series, which cost nearly \$5 million to make, has something to offend, and please, both hawks and doves.

Some of the most revealing new insights are offered by Communist generals and former guerrillas whom a PBS camera team interviewed during three weeks of filming in Vietnam in 1981 (the trip took a year to arrange). They concede that North Vietnam began infiltrating regular army troops into the South in 1964, before President Lyndon B. Johnson dispatched the first U.S. ground forces to Vietnam in 1965, as the White House asserted at the time. They also confirm that for them the 1968 Tet offensive was a military failure, just as General William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, claimed.

In perhaps the most powerful sequence in the entire documentary series, a battle for a village

near Da Nang is described alternately from the perspective of U.S. Marine troops and Vietnamese peasants. The fight itself was routine, just a bloody assault on a suspected Viet Cong hide-out. But it was also characteristic of the predicament U.S. troops often faced — harassed by gunfire from guerrillas sheltered in a village.

For three days the Marines were pummed down in a rice paddy outside the village by intense Communist fire. Their lieutenant was wounded

It has something to offend, and please, both hawks and doves.

along with two-thirds of their patrol, they went without food, water or sleep, and it rained the whole time. Finally, with air strikes and artillery support, they stormed the village. Some peasants were killed in the attack, but how?

In 1981, when the PBS crew visited the village with Communist cadres as guides, the peasants charged that the Marines had committed an atrocity, like the My Lai massacre.

"There were only women and children around then and we didn't know where the VC were," says Nguyen Bay, a young man who had been in the fourth grade at the time. "But they shot us anyway," Bay contends.

"Some of the wounded people went to their beds to lie down. The soldiers shot their ears, then their stomachs," he adds.

But Jack Hill, a former Marine private, remembers it differently. "I didn't shoot any old ladies and kids," he says. Still, Hill admits, "After three days of blood and guts in the mud, you can't take it." Some of the men in his squad "did what they had to do" to try to find the Viet Cong in the village. "The way I see it, it was war."

The effect of this vignette is like "Rashomon," the 1951 film by the Japanese director Akira Kurosawa, which leaves the viewer to decide which version of a story about a rape-murder is true.

To Ellison, the executive producer of the series, that is what he intended. "I think the story we are trying to tell has some innate ambiguities," he said.

Instead of relying on a narrator to carry the films, Ellison, a 59-year-old independent producer who has worked for CBS as well as PBS, chose to let the actual participants tell their own stories as much as possible.

Hence, most of the film is documentary material intercut with interviews filmed over the last three years. In one of the most dramatic moments in the series, Harry McPherson, President Johnson's speechwriter, recalls in an interview how the White House was affected during the Tet offensive when the pictures shown on the evening news differed from the optimistic reassurances cabled from Saigon by Westmoreland.

Suddenly the program cuts to the now-famous film of Saigon's police chief, Brigadier General Nguyen Ngoc Loan, executing a Viet Cong guerrilla with a pistol shot to the head.

"We could have had a narrator telling you what to think, that's the easy way," said Karnow, who served as chief correspondent for the production. Karnow covered the war in Viet-

nam from 1959, when the first American soldier died, to the late 1960s.

"But it's not the adult way," added Karnow, who has written a 750-page book entitled "Vietnam: A History" that will be published simultaneously with the series and provides greater detail than the television program can offer. "We wanted to make the audience think and draw their own conclusion," he said.

To locate accurate footage, the producers assembled a team of 10 film editors and researchers who scoured 70 archives around the world, collecting more than 100 hours of film, including 1,800 television news stories from U.S. and foreign networks.

The two most important sources were the Sherman Grinberg Film Libraries in New York, where ABC News footage is stored, including outtakes not used on the air, and the U.S. Armed Forces Film Depository at Norton Air Force Base in California. But the editors also secured film from Hanoi, France, Britain, Japan and West Germany.

To supplement this archival film, the producers conducted 300 interviews, including 100 in Vietnam. Almost everyone asked consented, except former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. Nguyen Van Thien, South Vietnam's leader from 1967 to 1975, and Le Duc Tho, the Communist leader who negotiated the Paris Peace accords signed in 1973.

Some bit players on the larger stage of history add a marvelous sense of the era, like Major Archimedes A. Patti, an operative with the Office of Strategic Services, who met Ho Chi Minh in 1945. Patti was assigned to enlist Ho's help in rescuing downed American fliers in Vietnam from the Japanese, and after several talks with Ho, he was convinced the Vietnamese leader could be pro-American. "We had Ho Chi Minh in our hands," he recalls on camera.

One of the most revealing interviews is with Clark Clifford, the suave Washington lawyer whom Johnson named secretary of defense in early 1968. Johnson figured him for a hawk and appointed him to decide on the Pentagon's request for 206,000 additional troops after the Tet offensive.

For three days, Clifford recalls, he met with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in a crisis-like setting. "We had long talks," he says. "How long would it take? They didn't know. How many more troops would it take? They didn't know. Would 206,000 answer the demand? They didn't know. Might there be more? Yes. So, when it was all over, I said, 'What is the plan to win the war in Vietnam?' The only plan was attrition, to wear out the North Vietnamese, and the generals conceded that wasn't working either," he recalls.

So, Clifford reversed course and began pushing Johnson to de-escalate, eventually leading to Johnson's decision on March 31, 1968, to stop the bombing of North Vietnam and not return again for president. It was the beginning of the end of the war.

Johnson emerges as a more sympathetic and tragic figure, not just the grand manipulator from the Alamo. Bill Moyers, then a Johnson aide, remembers in the documentary the president telling him as the escalation started in 1965, "I feel like a hitchhiker caught in a hailstorm on a Texas highway. I can't run. I can't hide and I can't make it stop."

## Lagerfeld's Fendi Collection Is Light and Gay

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Karl Lagerfeld's collection for Fendi Tuesday was the first shot of adrenalin on Milan runways. It may also be a landmark for the Paris designer, whose contract with the French house of Chanel expires at the end of this year. Designing in Paris and Rome, he now is based in Monte Carlo for tax reasons.

His 12-year association with Fendi has been in fits and highly prestigious as well as profitable. Now, he is strengthening his position with this Roman house. Once only a brief wink at summer styles, this collection has been up-graded by Lagerfeld into a major, serious and variegated one. The audience's response was enthusiastic.

With a constant change of moods, this collection jumped from Bavarian peasant girl, with cute, if slightly coy, tiered and flounced skirts, to big-city career woman, in two-color silk suits and holding giant clutch bags.

Beach styles included not only the nautical but a pretty pom-pom, Pierrot look. All through the collection, Lagerfeld favored long skirts, including fresh and cool poplin chemises.

One of the major assets of this collection is that it was clearly about summer, with easy, comfortable and colorful styles. Another was the abundance of dresses, a distinct gap in Italian collections. These included some sophisticated silk sheaths, in vermillion, and breaking at the knees with lively knife pleats.

The collection was shown in a series of tableaux, each of them with a distinct theme. The overall feeling was, again, one of elegance. Even beachwear was timed at the yacht crowds, espe-

cially the star-studded swimmers topped by star-studded terry robes. Just the thing to go from chic Monte Carlo hotels to the boat.

The opener was a series of uniforms for Rome policemen and part of a contest held by the city officials. The winner is yet to be announced, and Laura Biagiotti and Gucci are in the running. Still, Lagerfeld's costumes, reminiscent of the uniform look on Paris-avant-garde runways last year, were good-looking enough to please any woman, give or take a little brass. At the end of this tableau, Lagerfeld brought out a policeman with full guardian angel's wings.

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Details were on the playful side. They included chef's hats and butler's aprons (the latter carried out even on suede evening dresses), big baskets of wheat held by the peasant girls who also wore Bavarian headresses and straw collars — plus a giant straw hat, so large that the model in a swimsuit wrapped herself totally into it.

Other high-pitched collections Tuesday included Missoni and Complice, the latter designed by Claude Montana of Paris. Everybody loves a success story so everybody loved the Missonis, whose career spans two generations. Famous for imaginative yet easy knits, the Missonis showed against a background of about 30 television sets on which appeared, seconds in advance, a blow-up of the next design. They kept their basic shapes simple and short — dress with cardigan or skirt with twin set was the whole story. But the jacquard pattern, including some new Mondrian blocks, a different play on stripes and lines printed in the Missonis' famous colors, are sure to sell fabulously.

Professionals, too, works for Missoni and the Italians as a whole — a trait that has endeared them to the president of Allied Stores, Thomas M. Macioci, whose group controls 580 stores in the United States, including Bonwit Teller and Brooks Brothers.

Totally sold on the Italians, he said the group spends 10 percent

of its fashion budget in France and 90 percent in Italy.

At Complice's, the combination of Paris talent and Italian know-how worked well, even if the line is weaker and more commercial than the collection Montana shows in Paris.

Montana showed a number of looks, many based on faraway and exotic places, such as Africa for a safari look, Egypt for bare-midriff outfits and India for a lawn-and-croquet look. But his biggest success was an encoeur of his Paris navy officer look, which ended in a bride dressed as a navy admiral, followed by all kinds of cute military cadets.

Basically the look of next summer in Milan is shaping up — full, elongated tops firmly caught at the hips with wide leather belts over long and slim skirts.

Montana told the same story, with cropped pants and long skirts. The whole collection was immaculately put together and accessorized with leather pom-poms hanging out of bush hats.

Earlier in the day, André Laug showed his summer line, which keeps selling year-in, year-out because it is couture without risks. Borrowing a bit here and a bit there, Laug has concocted his own brew — impeccably made clothes which last just as impeccably. The best of this no-nonsense, no-story collection are the suits and column silk dresses, in ivory or ice-blue shades.

But where Miller in his "Death of a Salesman" was concerned with the reality of one man out there on a smile and a shoeshine, Mamet is more concerned with the society that allows such men office space. His play is a black, satirical, often uproarious farce about wheel-dealers whose wheels have sprung punctures, and an all-British cast of seven have done it proud.

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On the National's Cottesloe stage, Bill Bryden's world-premiere production of David Mamet's "Glengarry Glen Ross" is an equally unmissable trans-Atlantic treat. Though the title might indicate some sort of highland fling, it refers in fact to the romantic naming of some worthless tracts of desert land which are being sold by crooks to suckers in Chicago. Mamet once worked as a salesman of American real estate, and seems to have seen in that unvarnished experience some sort of commercial metaphor for the life and death of his own nation.

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## Two Excellent American Plays Reach London

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two great American plays in a single London week ought to be a cause for some sort of celebration, and let's start it with the senior of the two, Clifford Odets, for my money the most powerful and heartbreaking Amer-

ican dramatist of the 1930s that separated Eugene O'Neill from Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams, has always had a rough time in England. His best play, "Golden Boy," is largely remembered as an undistinguished Sammy Davis musical and even his "The Country Girl" (now in a hugely welcome revival at the Apollo, the first in 30 years of neglect) was originally mislabeled "Winter Journey" here because it was thought that London playgoers would otherwise think it was a modern-dress version of "The Country Wife."

When I first saw what was then "Winter Journey" in 1953 (all right, so I was 12. It's an impressionable age. So is 42.) it struck me as the greatest backstage story of all time. Admittedly then we had Michael Redgrave as the old drunken actor and Sam Wanamaker as the young Kazan-type director determined to save him, if necessary from his own wife as well as the bottle. But even at that time, and in that wonderful production at the St James's, the play was largely dismissed by the British press with that same tone of faint academic patronage (like Oxford does reviewing Jody Garland in "A Star is Born") that I find to my amazement creeping back even into the current reviews.

It was, as usual, Kenneth Tynan who got it right. Rather than another backstage weepie written by a man with delusions of poetry (the general gibe at Odets), Tynan noted that we had here "a play of unimpured pungency and passion concluding that redemption is a compromise which no amount of idealism can achieve unaided."

But now we have a new production and a new cast, and just as the true title has been restored to "The Country Girl" so too has its true balance: Hannah Gordon has pulled the play back from the men in her life to herself, and in her outburst of early 1950s feminism

you suddenly realize that she alone, her sacrifice of a life to get her husband back on the boards, is what Odets meant this play to be about. In this she's admittedly much helped by the understating around her: Martin Shaw, though an adequately juvenile lead, in no way suggests a great director at work, and John Stride as the actor, though marvelous in his present tense, carries with him none of the essential feeling of a great lost past, so that you have to think and look again when his performance is spoken of in the same breath as Walter Huston's and Alfred Lunt's. Both he and Shaw are, quite simply, too young and too contemporary in their styles for what is being asked of them: the old actor doesn't have to be a Wolff, but he does have to be a dried-out giant clambering back up the mountains he has once conquered, and with Stride there is no sense of that original climb. The director Robin Lefevre has indulged himself in some creaking scene changes to convey backstage life, but for Hannah Gordon, radiantly in tune with the full strength of this massively powerful play, the evening is an unqualified triumph. If all you

know of the "Country Girl" is the movie for which Grace Kelly won her Oscar then hasten along.

On the National's Cottesloe stage, Bill Bryden's world-premiere production of David Mamet's "Glengarry Glen Ross" is an equally unmissable trans-Atlantic treat. Though the title might indicate some sort of highland fling, it refers in fact to the romantic naming of some worthless tracts of desert land which are being sold by crooks to suckers in Chicago. Mamet once worked as a salesman of American real estate, and seems to have seen in that unvarnished experience some sort of commercial metaphor for the life and death of his own nation.

But where Miller in his "Death of a Salesman" was concerned with the reality of one man out there on a smile and a shoeshine, Mamet is more concerned with the society that allows such men office space. His play is a black, satirical, often uproarious farce about wheel-dealers whose wheels have sprung punctures, and an all-British cast of seven have done it proud.

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**Herald Tribune**

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INSIGHTS

# Sakhalin Koreans: Last World War II Refugees

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In 1943, when he was 30 and the world held more hope for him than it does today, Park No. Hak was taken by Japanese soldiers from his home in Korea and forced into the coal mines of Sakhalin Island. The soldiers told him to have no fear.

"As soon as we win," they said, "we will let you go home."

It did not work out that way, and Mr. Park worked long years on Sakhalin, a finger-shaped, harsh expanse that almost touches Japan's northern frontier. "People thought, 'We'll go back some day, we'll go back some day,'" he said. "So we waited. But nothing happened."

Mr. Park turned out to be one of the lucky ones, however. In 1958, he managed to slip through a legal loophole and leave for Japan, where he has devoted most of the last 25 years to trying to get the others out, too.

About 43,000 Koreans were taken to Sakhalin as forced laborers from 1942 to 1944, beginning trapped when Japan lost the war and the Soviet Union assumed control of the island. The Russians would not let anyone leave, and Japan could not do much to help.

There are about 60,000 Koreans now, mostly second- and third-generation residents who have decided that the island is their home and have taken Soviet or North Korean citizenship.

## Citizens of Nowhere

But many of the original laborers remain, their number put at 3,000. Few, if any, are under the age of 65. They have no citizenship of any kind. In the letters they send to friends and relatives in South Korea and Japan, they talk of wanting to return home before they die. Again and again, the Soviet Union has refused to let them leave.

In a sense, they are the last refugees of World War II. The Japanese call them *Kimins* — forsaken people.

"If I had wings I would fly away," An Tae Sik wrote to his son in South Korea three years ago, shortly before his death. "But with only these feelings there is simply frustration. There is no hope. There is nothing but to die here."

Mr. Park collects letters like this, piling them in neat stacks on the straw mats of his apartment, above a small grocery store that he and his wife run in the northern Tokyo neighborhood of Takenzaka. He heads an association seeking repatriation of the Sakhalin Koreans. One by one, in a careful hand, he has had to record the deaths in the ledgers that he keeps.

New attention has been drawn to the plight of these Koreans because of the Korean Air Lines plane, with 269 people aboard, that was shot down over Sakhalin by the Russians on Sept. 1. Several days later, a United Nations subcommittee on human rights, meeting in Geneva, voted down a resolution calling for an investigation of the Sakhalin Koreans' problems. Among those rejecting the proposal was the Soviet Union.

## Times Are Tougher Now

Officials at the Japanese Foreign Ministry believe that, given the chilled diplomatic climate created by the airliner incident, the Koreans face a tougher time than ever in their efforts to leave Sakhalin.

Japan controlled the southern half of the island, which it called Karafuto, from 1905 to 1945. Needing workers for the coal mines, pulp mills and farms, the Japanese conscripted laborers from Korea, which was then a colony. In those years the Koreans were technically Japanese citizens, an irony that turned grim for them after August 1945.

They lost that citizenship after the war. They

Korean farm women selling goods in the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk on Sakhalin. Koreans, taken to the island in World War II as forced laborers, were trapped there after the war.



could not return to the newly created South Korea because the Seoul government had no relations with Moscow, and still does not. As non-Japanese, they could not be automatically repatriated to Japan, and the Tokyo government, under U.S. occupation until 1952, did not intervene in their behalf.

Thus, while several hundred thousand Japanese came home from Sakhalin, the Koreans were stranded. Now and then, holes would open in the curtain that had fallen around them. The Russians

allowed some to be repatriated to South Korea in the late 1940s. A decade later, exceptions were also made for Sakhalin Koreans married to Japanese, which was how Mr. Park was able to leave in 1958.

The others remained, their children and grandchildren eventually accepting offers of Soviet or North Korean citizenship.

Most of the original Koreans remained "stateless," although it has been said for them. In fact, a member of the Diet, Japan's parliament, Shozo Kusakawa, who was able to visit

Sakhalin in late July, said the Koreans might be better off than other citizens of the Soviet Union as the result of bonuses paid to workers in fiercely cold regions such as Sakhalin. Some have "established high social positions," Mr. Kusakawa said.

## Anger at Moscow and Tokyo

Still, he said, the desire to return to Korea is strong, and there is considerable anger, not only at Moscow for its adamance but also at Japan

for what is perceived to be foot-dragging on a situation that it created.

Mr. Kusakawa told of a visit in August to the South Korean city of Taegu, from where many of the Sakhalin laborers were taken 40 years ago. "The women would shout, 'Return my husband!' he said. 'They immediately got angry.'"

In recent years, the Koreans' troubles have struck a responsive chord in Japan, the government has pressed their case more forcefully. Soviet officials agreed in 1975 to allow Sakhalin Koreans to leave if Japan would give them entry permits. So far, 411 of these permits have been issued in Tokyo, but the Russians have let only three persons go.

According to Kusakawa, Soviet officials have told him they regard the matter as a domestic issue and not Japan's concern. The Tokyo government, however, is under a certain amount of pressure to get more involved. Early this year, for example, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations urged a stronger government effort, perhaps by restoring Japanese citizenship to the Sakhalin Koreans to make repatriation possible. That sort of tactic has been ruled out by the government, which believes that pushing Moscow too hard would backfire. A "step by step approach" is required, Kazuo Ogura, a senior Foreign Ministry official, argued. This might include reunion of the Koreans with their families, on a guarantee that they then return to Sakhalin.

But for now, even that proposal is unlikely to get anywhere. And in his apartment above the grocery, surrounded by his papers and letters, Mr. Park worries that the clock is running down. Every few weeks brings word of yet another death of an original Sakhalin Korean. "Time," Mr. Park said, "will solve the problem." He suspects that is what the various governments are counting on.

# Soviet Middle Class Uneasy Over Jetliner

## Reading Between Tass's Lines, Many See an Exercise in Damage Control

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A month after a Soviet jet fighter shot down Korean Air Lines Flight 007 over Sakhalin Island, the incident has maintained a surprising momentum in Moscow, despite Kremlin efforts to switch public attention back to the "military threat" posed by the United States.

Conversations with some Russians suggest that the campaign to persuade them that the Soviet Union bears no guilt and no lasting stigma in world affairs may have been less successful than Westerners originally thought, at least among the more educated.

An engineer, a university lecturer and an industrial manager who discussed the matter in separate conversations, as well as others, indicated that members of the middle class had a fairly accurate idea of what happened to the Korean airliner, and that quite a number of people were uneasy about it.

One man, returning to Moscow after a summer vacation, said he and his friends had known from the first, ambiguous statement by Tass, the official press agency, that a disaster had occurred and that the victims might have been traveling on a civilian aircraft, facts unmentioned by Tass.

The man said that subsequent announcements, up to the Sept. 6 admission that the plane had been shot down, convinced them that a "terrible mistake" had been made by the Soviet armed forces and that Moscow was engaged in an exercise in damage control.

## Reading Between the Lines

The man drew his conclusions in a familiar fashion, by reading between the lines of official statements, learning as much from what was not said as from what was.

A surprising number of other people learned the full story behind the incident by listening to Russian-language broadcasts from West Germany and Britain and from the Voice of America. Although the foreign broadcasts were heavily jammed, many Russians reported during the airliner crisis that, as one man put it, "if you want to listen and keep searching the dial long enough, you'll get a signal."

Among such people, by no means all dissi-

dents, the words used to describe the fate of Flight 007's passengers are little different from those heard in the West.

"It was horrible, just horrible," said one man. "I mean, they actually shot down an airliner. It's unimaginable."

Those voicing such comments said that the jet's deviation from its flight path needed clarifying, but there seemed little disposition to accept the official argument that the suspicion that the plane was on a spying mission justified shooting it down.

## Many Backed Authorities

Against this, many other Russians, particularly those in blue-collar jobs, seemed content to accept the government's argument that the defense of the country's "sacred borders" outweighed the loss of life.

The number of casualties was officially mentioned only twice, in the government newspaper *Izvestia* and a Moscow paper, *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. But even the death toll of 269 people failed to shift the convictions of those whose instinct was to back the Soviet authorities.

"I don't think that's so many, when you consider how many people died in the war," was a typical comment.

Although Westerners in Moscow have abandoned any hope that Soviet officials will head demands for an apology and for compensation for the casualties, diplomatic efforts to win Soviet cooperation in the affair continue almost every day.

But even when requests are presented in a manner designed to avoid the issue of blame, the Soviet Foreign Ministry has reacted in a peremptory fashion, refusing even to accept the notes on which the requests are put forward.

One ambassador whose nation had several citizens aboard the Korean plane went to the Foreign Ministry last week with a note listing the names and personal particulars of the victims, including passport numbers.

Among other things, the note asked that any human remains or belongings be returned to the country concerned, and requested that the Soviet authorities consider issuing provisional death certificates to speed up legal processes for the victims' families. A senior official of the ministry's consular department pushed the note

straight back across the table and with a stone face ended the encounter.

Another ambassador, treated in similar fashion, conceded that he had abandoned his diplomatic demeanor. He explained:

"I said to this bloke, 'Listen to me, because my government would like you to understand something of the human dimensions of this thing. I want you to imagine the scene aboard that aircraft as those people went to their watery graves, crying out for help and grasping for their loved ones. This is what occurred, and when you respond to us in this fashion it would be as well if you thought about it a little.'"

Another prominent Western ambassador has reacted by cutting off social contacts with Soviet officials, a decision that involved telling one group of guests that a dinner-dance had been canceled, then re-instituting the occasion, without them, as a dinner. The ambassador's wife has made her feelings known in another way. Since the airliner went down, she has dressed only in black on formal occasions.

In putting its case before the Soviet public, the Kremlin showed something of its attitude toward the Western news media. In general, they are denounced in Moscow for "lies" and "distortions," but after the airliner was shot down Tass and the principal newspapers reprinted dozens of items from Western papers in the effort to prove Moscow's case that the Korean jet was spying.

## Citations Out of Context

The calculation seemed to be that Soviet readers doubtful of the official government account would be convinced when they saw what seemed to be support for the official version coming from *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post* and other newspapers in the West. But many of the citations were taken out of their context or otherwise doctored to distort their intent.

For example, a long article that appeared in *Pravda* last week quoted triumphantly from a British television report to show that Britain's Civil Aviation Authority had run simulations and seemingly concluded that it was "an absolute impossibility" for the Korean plane to have deviated so far from its course as a result of crew error or navigational failure.

In fact, the British authority's investigation

had concluded that if the Korean pilot had made a mistake of a single notch in setting one switch on his automatic pilot, placing the aircraft on a compass heading instead of a pre-set, computer-guided course, it could have ended up five miles (eight kilometers) from where it was shot down.

Perhaps the most illuminating example was a Tass item on Sept. 16 reporting that the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, Australia, had received a letter on the airliner incident from "the Australian pilot F. James with 46 years' seniority."

Tass quoted Mr. James as saying that "a growing number of pilots" were, like him, "indignant" at the Australian government's having been drawn into the "propaganda campaign of distorting facts" put out by Washington. What Tass did not mention was that Francis James is an elderly Australian maverick with leftist sympathies whose flying experiences were in World War II.

## Glimpse at Inner Workings

The Korean airliner incident illuminated the Soviet system in many unexpected ways, mainly in the glimpses it gave of the workings of the armed forces. For Western analysts, one bonus was the appearance at a two-hour press conference of Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, the chief of the General Staff, who was previously to be glimpsed only on ceremonial occasions in Red Square.

Although the case he presented convinced few diplomats, the marshal's demeanor was generally considered impressive.

An engineer by training, he is perhaps the outstanding example of the new generation of technically skilled officers who were advanced rapidly under the leadership of Nikita S. Khrushchev, who believed that the armed forces needed a younger, more efficient general officer corps than the one that took over in the aftermath of World War II.

Now 65 and in his seventh year as the nation's top soldier, Marshal Ogarkov rose to the top on the strength of his skills as an overseer of weapons procurement and research programs.

At the press conference, he was every inch an accomplished general staff officer, running through the Soviet version of the Korean plane's



The man identified by the Soviet Union as the pilot who shot down the South Korean airliner. While many middle-class Russians saw a "terrible mistake," many blue-collar workers thought he was defending their "sacred borders."

flight to destruction smoothly and with barely a sign of irritation at the blunt questions that came from Western reporters.

When one reporter asked if the Kremlin was prepared to risk war on the decision of local military commanders, and another asked if the defense of the nation's "sacred borders" was worth 269 lives, he responded calmly, as though a dry run at the general staff headquarters had prepared him for every question.

With Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov nearing 75, Marshal Ogarkov heads the short

list of those expected by many Western diplomats to be his eventual successor. On the basis of his performance at the press conference, many diplomats believed the marshal could be a formidable figure, particularly at a time when the Soviet military's political influence appears to be running high.

"He's smart, and he's tough, and he's cool," a Western envoy said, "and the way he's handling this business shows that he can take a bad brief and give it a pretty good run. What more could the Kremlin want?"

# A Black, Jewish, Roller-Skating Cop Brings A New Way to Fight Crime to the Old South

By Barry Siegel

Los Angeles Times Service

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — On the winding cobblestone and brick roads of this gracious Southern town of 70,000, dozens of grand colonial and antebellum homes are still occupied by direct descendants of the families who built them in the early 1700s.

Canons on the East Battery still aim across the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley rivers at Fort Sumter, as they did at the start of the Civil War. The Greek Revival home where Du Bose Hayward wrote the novel "Porgy," source of the Gershwin brothers' opera "Porgy and Bess," remains on the stretch of Church Street known as Cabbage Row — Catfish Row in the novel.

Of course, there have been changes since the city was founded in 1670.

Yankees are treated nicely now. The younger generation does not mind getting its hands dirty with paint and sawdust while renovating porches. The marketplace where slaves once were auctioned has been converted into stalls of trendy boutiques.

But the most vivid example of modern Charleston may be Reuben Morris Greenberg 4th, Charleston's first black police chief. He also is Jewish (by way of his Russian immigrant grandfather, who farmed wheat in eastern Texas), a former Berkeley activist, a sailor, a former rodeo bullfighter, a college professor and a man given far more to irreverence than Southern gentility.

On Saturdays, Mr. Greenberg, 39, often can be found personally patrolling Charleston's streets — on roller skates, a police radio strapped to his waist.

"I don't see what's so unusual," he said. "I like to skate. It's a great way to cover a lot of

ground. I'm the chief of police. If I want to go out and skate, I'll skate."

"People don't know what to make of me. They think I'm crazy. A black Jew who roller-skates and owns a sailboat. They never knew a black who owned a sailboat. But for me a mixed-up world is normal. Dinner might be black-eyed peas and kush." —

Mr. Greenberg's arrival in April of last year understandably raised a few eyebrows in the city.

Searching carefully for the right words, Charleston's mayor, Joseph Riley Jr., allowed that there was a "substantial amount of skepticism" in the community when he appointed Mr. Greenberg police chief over 150 other applicants. "More an undercurrent than an open controversy," he emphasized.

But perhaps even more notable than Mr. Greenberg's appointment is what he has accomplished since then.

In the last 18 months, he has won overwhelming regard here for implementing an unusual program that successfully takes aim at both criminals and police abuse. Arrests have more than doubled while only one abuse complaint has been filed. There used to be half a dozen a week.

"The police chief is always the hottest job in town," Mr. Riley said. "But Greenberg has managed to become very popular here."

Mr. Greenberg swung into action just three days after being sworn in on April 12.

An arrest in a housing project April 15 drew a handful of black pickets to City Hall protesting what they saw as an abuse of police authority. Mr. Greenberg investigated, upheld the arrest but then suspended one of the two policemen involved for having used profane language while talking to a black citizen.

"Cursing citizens is not the way to work," he explained later. "It's unprofessional. ... I asked

my men whether they'd do that to Senator [Ernest F.] Hollings. No they wouldn't. So don't call someone in the project that, either. Everyone gets equal treatment."

The day after the incident, the chief gave each officer a thick manual he had written that spelled out how an officer is supposed to conduct himself in public. Most striking was General Order No. 4, regarding the use of force.

"Force is to be regarded as an unusual procedure and an absolute last resort," it began.

If an officer does use any manner of force, Mr. Greenberg's order continued, he must promptly report the incident in writing — regardless of whether the citizen lodges a complaint.

The department has received almost 400 reports from officers since the plan was implemented and only one citizen complaint.

Mr. Greenberg said he developed his policy when teaching at colleges ranging from California State University, Hayward, to the University of North Carolina. "I figured, why do cops do things?" he said. "I realized that the morality of the individual is always better than the group. So by requiring these reports, I'm taking away an officer's anonymity and making him behave as an individual."

But at the same time Mr. Greenberg tackled police abuse, he signaled to the community that he planned to be no less aggressive against criminals.

When asked, he regularly expressed impatience with "all that psychological-sociological crap about criminals. The stuff that says they steal because they're deprived or have no job or are angry at society or their father. Bull. They steal because they want money. Besides, I don't care why they steal. My job is to put them in jail."

A believer in what he calls "sending policemen into the den with the lions," he doubled the

size of the mounted patrol, tripled the number of foot patrols in high-crime districts, raised the number of black officers to 32 percent of the department, assigned more police officers to duty during peak crime periods and established the city's first special weapons assault team.

Mr. Greenberg grew up in Houston during a time when there still were separate water fountains for blacks and whites. His Jewish grandfather spent 32 years in a common-law marriage with a black woman because Texas did not allow interracial marriages. Mr. Greenberg's father managed an insurance office and provided a middle-class upbringing for his six children.

In the 1960s, Mr. Greenberg settled in San Francisco, earned a bachelor's degree in social anthropology from San Francisco State University, a master's degree in city planning and a second master's in public administration from the University of California, Berkeley. He participated in civil rights demonstrations.

"I started to talk to the cops across the picket lines, and I found out they were OK," he said. "They didn't like what was going on, either. I came to see being a cop as a way to help people. I don't like to see anyone intimidated. The most important right is to dissent, not go along with the program. The police's job is to protect that right."

He applied for the Charleston job last year after stints as police chief of Opa-Locka, Florida; chief deputy of the Orange Co., Florida, sheriff's department; and deputy director of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's division of standards and training.

Random talks with residents in Charleston show widespread appreciation of Mr. Greenberg. Less is made of his unique policies and colorful nature than of the sense that he works hard, is visible at the scene of crimes, is not "tall of himself" — and is perfectly willing to crack down on blacks as well as whites.



Charleston's black police chief, Reuben Morris Greenberg 4th, stops to chat with a patrolman while scouting the city on skates. He is credited with cutting crime.



(Continued on Page 16)

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## الحكماء والأهل



## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### Investment Mortgage International Opens First Foreign Office in London

Investment Mortgage International Inc., the San Francisco-based real estate finance company, has opened its first overseas office in London, with Peter Richmond as its manager.

To help Mr. Richmond open the office, IMI sent a chartered Boeing 707 jet carrying a task force of 32, led by the company's owner and chairman, J. William Oldenburg.

Mr. Oldenburg, who was calling late meetings at 4 A.M. and working breakfasts at 8, said his company has closed business worth more than \$1.5 billion over the past year, with an average value per deal of \$62.5 million.

His approach, based on arranging consortium finance from savings and loans institutions, banks, pension plans and insurance companies, enables large financing packages to be pieced together while giving institutions the opportunity to spread their debt risk in tranches of \$2 million to \$10 million.

IMI also specializes in arranging deals quickly, by working simultaneously on origination, placement and closing.

Although London financial circles may need some convincing that IMI's methods will work in the European marketplace, Mr. Richmond has no doubts that there is business.

"We hope to place over \$10 billion in loans by the end of 1984 — and we feel that the London market will be a major factor in reaching that goal," he said.



J. William Oldenburg

### Lloyds Bank Hires Hong Kong Chief

The Williams has been named to head Lloyds Bank International's new Asia office in Hong Kong, which will develop and coordinate business with China. Mr. Williams, a fluent Mandarin speaker with years of experience in financing major projects in China, joins the bank with the title of area manager.

Mr. Williams will also be responsible for the Lloyds Bank representative office to be installed in the special economic zone at Shenzhen, just across the border from Hong Kong. This office is expected to play a major role in financing developments connected with China's offshore oilfields.

### Other Appointments

Wolfgang H. Schwarz, the senior vice president of Security Pacific National Bank, has moved to London from the bank's Los Angeles headquarters. He will take over the European, Middle Eastern and African operations of Security Pacific's global financial institutions division. He succeeds Jerry Johnston, who has returned to Los Angeles.

Dr. Kenneth L. Giles has been appointed director of research at Wyford Plant Laboratories, Britain's leading company in commercial plant propagation by tissue culture. Dr. Giles returns to join Wyford after more than 20 years in teaching and research positions in Canada, New Zealand and the United States.

L. Versteeg has been appointed managing director, K.G. Balkenist director of personnel and organization, A. Bergmans director of finance and D. Vlot director of operations in a reshuffle at the Dutch company of Royal Boskalis Westminster Baggerijen. Boskalis Westminster is a subsidiary of Royal Boskalis Westminster, which has interests in dredging, construction, pipelines, offshore projects and agriculture.

R.F. Logan has been named the new group chief executive of Grindlays Bank. Mr. Logan, currently senior vice president and chief financial officer of Continental Grain Co. in New York, moved there in 1981 from Citibank, where he had been executive vice president in charge of worldwide merchant banking operations.

Paul Buchanan-Barrow and David Lough have been named directors of County Bank, while Peter Carter, David Lower, John Richardson and Oliver Pawle have been appointed senior assistant directors.

Anthony Thatcher, named managing director of Dowty Group's electronics division in July, has now joined the group's main board. Mr. Thatcher spent four years in the United States, from 1970 to 1974, as vice president for marketing of Ultra Electronics Inc. before returning to Britain as marketing manager of Ultra Electronics. Dowty bought the company in 1977.

BAT Industries has appointed A.C. Long, former president of BAT's Brazilian subsidiary, Souza Cruz Industria e Comercio, as its new finance director. Mr. Long has also joined the boards of BATUS Inc. and BAT Stores. E.J. Symmes, deputy chairman and senior finance director of BAT Industries, will retire in May 1984.

—IAN ELLIOTT SHIRCORE

## N.Y. Stocks Advance; Volume Up

NEW YORK — With IBM and railroad issues leading the way, the New York Stock Exchange snapped a five-day losing streak with a modest advance Tuesday.

Takeover situations sparked some action and automobile stocks showed a bit of life. But the overall market was trendless because investors remained nervous.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 10 points at one time after shedding 1.83 Monday, added 5.39 to 1,236.69. It had fallen 29.47 points the previous five sessions after hitting a record 1,260.77 Sept. 26.

The Dow Jones transportation average of airlines, railroads and trucks jumped 7.29 to 568.08. The average had been battered the past week because of problems in the airline industry.

Advances topped declines 3 to 2 as volume climbed to 90,270,000 shares from the 77,230,000 traded Monday.

"The rally was simply a bounce from recent losses," said Alan Shaw of Smith Barney, Harris Upham. "There are so many cross-currents we are keeping our powder dry. It pays to sit back to find out what is going on if that is possible."

"There are still a lot of interest-rate and international jitters in this market," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "But the market indicates people are looking for values over the long term."

Some traders were restrained by the rise in federal funds rates, the Fed banks charge one another for overnight loans.

Also, investors were looking for some kind of credit policy signal from the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee that opened a meeting in Washington on Tuesday.

SmithKline-Beeckman was the most active Big Board issue, off 1% to 63% following a block of 1,763,200 shares at 63. The block was the third most valuable single transaction in NYSE record.

Amstar was the second most active Big Board issue, up 7% to 46%. The company has decided to go private in a buyout by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

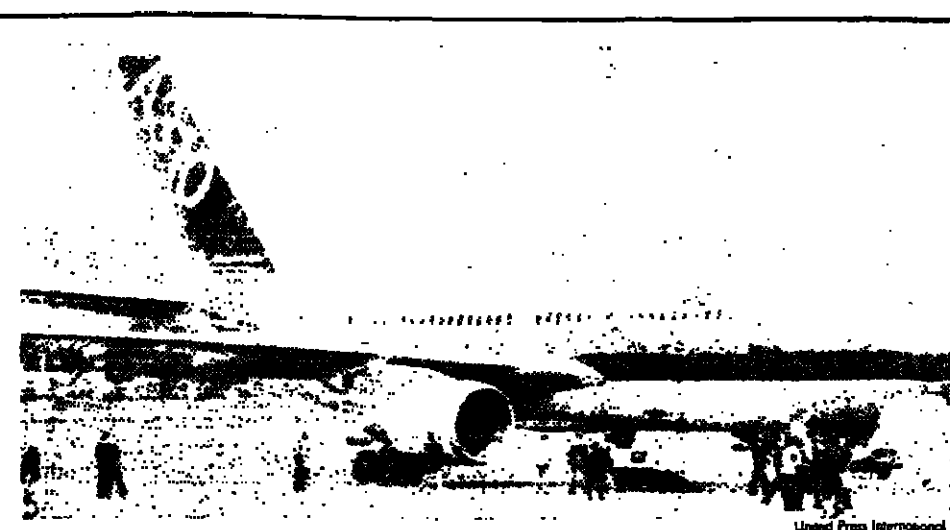
Blue-chip IBM, rumored to be ready with its Peanut home computer, was the third most active issue, up 1% to 129%.

Texas Instruments rose 1 1/2 to 113% and Commodore International 2 to 44%. Coloco lost 1 1/4 to 41%. Computervision slid 4 1/2 to 42% after Merrill Lynch lowered its 1983 and 1984 earnings estimates for the company.

Among the other high-technology issues, Telebyte rose 2 1/4 to 164%, Honeywell 2 1/4 to 127, Burroughs 7% to 52%, Diodes 2 1/4 to 87% and National Semiconductor 2 1/4 to 54%.

Trading in Harris Bankcorp remained suspended pending an announcement. The company scheduled a news conference for Wednesday amid speculation it would accept a merger proposal from Bank of Montreal.

Citicorp lost 1 1/4 to 35 in heavy trading as a result of the Argentine loan problem.



The Airbus A-310 at last year's Farnborough Air Show in England.

## Airbus Sales Faltering Just as Push To Develop New Airliner Gears Up

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The day before Japan Air Lines announced it was buying nine new Boeing 767 airliners for \$560 million, there were already long faces at Airbus Industrie headquarters in Toulouse.

That morning a week ago, a Japanese newspaper had released the story and by the time executives at Airbus Industrie, the company that assembles and markets the competing European Airbus, arrived at their desks, the company's Tokyo representative had already wired the ill tidings to them.

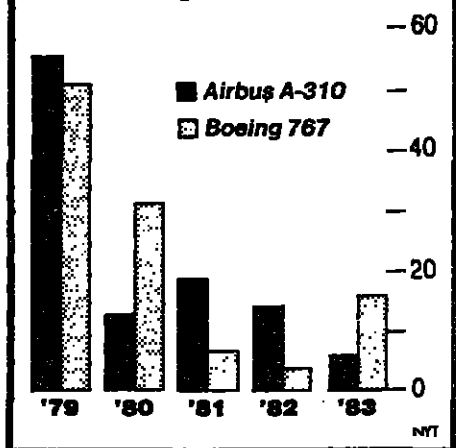
"Our offer was better, we're convinced of it," Pierre Paillet, director of Airbus sales, said in an interview a few minutes after he read the telegram. But he added, "Of course we never really expected to get it. Japanese industry makes 15 percent of the 767 and it would be bad publicity if JAL had ordered Airbus instead."

There was no doubting his disappointment, however. Thirteen years after Britain, France, West Germany and Spain set out to prevent the United States from acquiring a virtual monopoly of civilian airline construction by jointly building the 200-seat, wide-bodied Airbus, sales of the new plane are faltering and may slip below the company's goal this year.

Moreover, this is happening when Airbus executives want to widen their battle with the American producers. They are asking their governments to find another \$2 billion in taxpayers' money this year to finance development of a narrow-bodied,

### Boeing's 767 Catches The Airbus A-310

Annual orders for the Airbus A-310 and the Boeing 767



150-seat Airbus, to be called the A-320, that would compete with other planes produced by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, even though they have few orders for the smaller Airbus so far.

"We are absolutely convinced that the future (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## IEA Says Demand For Oil to Increase 7% in Final Quarter

PARIS — World oil demand is expected to rise 7 percent in the fourth quarter, mainly due to increased consumption by the major industrialized countries, the International Energy Agency said Tuesday.

But an IEA official said that the agency's projections implied little scope for any increased output of crude oil by OPEC countries after a worldwide build-up of stocks during the last three months. And Mana Said al-Oteiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, was quoted Tuesday as saying that oil producers may face a price collapse in 1984 if world stockpiles are not reduced.

The IEA's latest projections, contained in its monthly Oil Market Report, assume improved economic growth, normal winter weather and lower prices after allowing for inflation.

The IEA said demand for the final three months of 1983 was expected to be 45.7 million barrels a day, up from 42.7 million barrels a day for the third quarter and 2 percent higher than for the comparable period last year.

For 1984 the IEA predicts a 2-percent rise in world oil demand to 44.9 million a day, compared with a 1983 demand projection of 44.1 million barrels a day.

Higher world oil supplies in the third quarter of 1983 were mainly due to an increased output of 18.1 million barrels per day by the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries, a rise of 1.5 million barrels a day from the April-June period, the IEA said.

In an interview with the Arabic-language newspaper al-Sharq al-Awsat, published in Jeddah and London, Mr. Oteiba also warned that excessive production by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and oil

### Bonn Reports Stagnant Output

WEST GERMAN industrial production was unchanged in August, but September employment figures showed a small improvement, the government reported Tuesday.

The leveling off in industrial output came after a revised 2.8-percent drop in July. The Economics Ministry had originally estimated July's decline at 0.9 percent.

The Federal Labor Office in Nuremberg said unemployment in September fell to 8.6 percent of the workforce from 8.9 percent in August. In September 1982, the jobless rate was 7.2 percent.

## Fed Expected to Continue Policy of Easing Rates

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee was expected to decide on a policy of continued accommodation in interest rates at meetings Tuesday and Wednesday, economists said.

The economists, noting the Fed's gradual tightening of the rates from May through August, said that conversely, they did not expect a dramatic easing.

But they said that moderate monetary expansion and signs of a slowdown in the pace of the economic recovery should give the Fed's policy-makers some pause to pursue efforts toward increasing bank reserves. This would allow, if not foster, stable or slightly lower interest rates in the weeks ahead.

Joseph Benet, an analyst at Shearson/American Express Inc., said he expected the Open Market Committee to adopt a contingency plan that would involve a shift to a net borrowed reserve target of zero, from about \$200 million at present.

This plan, which would lower the federal funds rate to 8 1/2 or 9 percent from an average of 9 1/2 percent now, would be implemented if the money supply remained under control and the economy showed fewer signs of resilience, Mr. Benet said.

He noted that M-1, the money supply figure that measures ready cash and money in checking accounts, ended September \$4 billion to \$5 billion below the Fed's interim target of 7-percent annualized growth. He predicted no upsurge for the rest of the year.

Mr. Benet said the elimination Oct. 1 of interest-rate ceilings on certificates of deposit should keep M-1 growth under control because funds currently held in M-1 accounts will be transferred to higher-yielding CDs that are part of the M-2 measurement.

Elliott Platt, an analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., noted that M-1 has barely grown since August, and said the slower pace of "growth" should enable the Open Market Committee to nudge the Fed funds rate down to 9 or 9 1/4 percent.

Mr. Platt said that bond prices probably already reflect a 9 1/2-percent funds rate, although yields could drop a little further if the rate settled closer to 9 percent.

Mr. Benet said the long end of the market has yet to discount a 9-percent funds rate. Also, bond prices could rise considerably if the credit markets start heading in the signals being sent out by the metals and foreign exchange markets.

The sharp drop in gold and silver in recent days shows that inflation is not viewed as a real risk, while softness in copper, aluminum and other metal prices reflects weak industrial demand and a slowing economy, Mr. Benet said.

Investors have held back from the bond market in recent months, "but portfolio managers will eventually have to put their money to work," he added.

Alan Lerner, an analyst with Bankers Trust Co., said M-1 growth rates are still historically high, and that any sustained decline in interest rates will require a sagging economy.

But Mr. Lerner, in a weekly report, said the Fed's policy-makers can draw comfort from the relative slowdown in the path of the monetary aggregates in recent weeks.

As a result, he said, "continuation of an accommodative monetary policy is the likely outcome of the Federal Open Market Committee meeting."

The meeting of the group, which is made up of seven Fed governors and the presidents of five regional Fed banks, was expected to continue on Wednesday.

The minutes of this week's meeting will not be published until after the next session.

Astrid Adolphson, an analyst at Tucker Anthony, said the Fed was likely to adopt a neutral stance while waiting to see how conditions change. A tighter policy is not a possibility but several factors argue against an outright easing, she said.

The economy is slowing, but not collapsing. The budget deficit is shrinking slightly, but with no sign of action to cut it sharply, the risk of renewed inflation remains. The international debt situation, although still threatening, seems calmer than it was a few months ago, she said.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 4, excluding bank service charges

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian \$	0.7512	Swiss Franc	0.8645	British Pound	1.5612
Belgian Franc	36.36	Japanese Yen	163.50	Canadian Dollar	0.7512
French Franc	6.5595	Deutsche Mark	2.3636	Dutch Guilder	3.6363
Italian Lira	2036.36	Spanish Peseta	166.67	Swedish Krona	4.6363
Portuguese Escudo	200.48	South African Rand	1.5612	Israeli Sheqel	3.6363
Spanish Peseta	166.67	Thai Baht	50.00	South Korean Won	200.48
Swedish Krona	4.6363	Indonesian Rupiah	166.67	Philippine Peso	50.00
Swiss Franc	0.8645	Singapore Dollar	0.7512	Malaysian Ringgit	0.7512
British Pound	1.5612	New Zealand Dollar	0.7512	Hong Kong Dollar	0.7512
Canadian Dollar	0.7512	Israeli Sheqel	3.6363	South Korean Won	200.48
Dutch Guilder	3.6363	South African Rand	1.5612	Indonesian Rupiah	166.67
Deutsche Mark	2.3636	Thai Baht	50.00	Philippine Peso	50.00
Japanese Yen	163.50	South Korean Won	200.48	Malaysian Ringgit	0.7512

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 4

Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1M	9 1/4	3M	9 1/4	6M	9 1/4
9M	9 1/4	1Y	9 1/4	18M	9 1/4
24M	9 1/4	36M	9 1/4	48M	9 1/4
60M	9 1/4	72M	9 1/4	84M	9 1/4
96M	9 1/4	108M	9 1/4	120M	9 1/4

### Key Money Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
U.S. Discount Rate	5 1/2	U.K. Bank Base Rate	9 1/4	France 3-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
Federal Funds	9 1/4	Call Money	9 1/4	France 6-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
Prime Rate	11 1/4	90-day Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 9-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/4	3-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 12-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
Govt. Paper, 20-90 days	8 1/4	6-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 18-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
3-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	9-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 24-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
6-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	12-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 36-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
9-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	18-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 48-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
12-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	36-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 60-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
CDs 20-90 days	8 3/4	48-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 72-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
CDs 90-360 days	8 3/4	60-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 84-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
		72-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 96-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
		84-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 108-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
		96-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 120-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
		108-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 132-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4
		120-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4	France 144-month Treasury Bill	8 3/4

## Congressional Housing Accord May Clear Way for IMF Bill

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House-Senate accord on housing legislation may be the key to Congressional approval of \$8.4 billion for the International Monetary Fund.

The House approved the additional U.S. subscription to the fund early in August in an uphill victory for the administration. But a House-Senate conference to meld the House and Senate bills has been delayed by other issues, namely the housing bill and the apology demanded by House Democrats.

The standoff over housing legislation ended last week. The House-Senate negotiations actually got under way last Tuesday within hours after President Ronald Reagan gave his "unbreakable commitment" to increased funding for the IMF at the institution's annual meeting here.

Those participating in the meeting were Senator Jake Garn, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Senator William Proxmire, ranking Democrat on the committee, House Banking Committee Chairman Ferdinand J. St. Germain, and Chalmers P. Wyke, ranking Republican on the committee.

"A few weeks ago the prospects for housing legislation seemed hopeless," said a House Democrat aide, "but now the Senate and House are both dealing and the prospects have changed dramatically."

The exercise has the blessing of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan who told a closed-door meeting of congressional leaders last Tuesday, according to those present, that it was a positive development.

The negotiations became known as the IMF held an executive board meeting Monday to consider policy moves as a result of its growing shortage of lendable funds. Its commitments to lend now exceed funds available by \$5 billion.

Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere had frozen all new loans, even those on which staff work had been completed, as a result of the liquidity crisis. The board agreed Monday to provide funds to countries whose negotiations were already well advanced.

The principal beneficiary, officials said, will be Portugal, which is to draw nearly \$500 million.

The Housing legislation represents one of two major obstacles to the IMF financing bill. The other is the presidential apology that has been sought by some Democrats for press releases from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee that attacked some Democratic supporters of the bill.

The Republican press releases accused the Democrats of "supporting Communism" because they had voted against an amendment, adopted by the House, that barred the IMF from making loans to "Communist dictatorships."

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### GOLD PRICES

Gold	Price	Silver	Price	Palladium	Price
London Gold	372.50	London Silver	392.75	London Palladium	525.00
London Gold	372.50	London Silver	392.75	London Palladium	525.00
London Gold	372.50	London Silver	392.75	London Palladium	525.00
London Gold	372.50	London Silver	392.75	London Palladium	525.00
London Gold	372.50	London Silver	392.75	London Palladium	525.00











**Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sis.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch.
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## CIT Pact Brings New Renown To McGillicuddy of Hanover

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Late last month, John F. McGillicuddy made banking history when his company, Manufacturers Hanover Corp., agreed to buy CIT Financial Corp. for \$1.51 billion.

No bank-holding company has ever spent as much on one acquisition. And Mr. McGillicuddy, chief executive of the parent and its flag ship subsidiary, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., the fourth-largest U.S. bank, wears a robe of the negotiations on his wrist. It is a sign of a gift from his colleagues.

"It is characteristic of Mr. McGillicuddy that although he is undoubtedly one of the most influential bankers in the world, he wears a 10 watch. 'I don't believe in doing the spectacular just for the sake of doing the spectacular,' he says.

But by anyone's measure, the deal he has helped bring about is spectacular. If the agreement to buy CIT, a consumer and commercial finance company, from RCA Corp. is consummated, Manufacturers Hanover will have more than 1,000 finance-company offices across the country, up from its current 728, and will add more than \$1 billion to its \$63.3 billion in total assets. Of those assets, \$57.6 billion belongs to the Manufacturers Hanover Trust unit.

"I must say that the CIT pact has put my blood running again," said Mr. McGillicuddy, who at 52 years old has been running Manufacturers Hanover for 13 years and has another 13 years to go before mandatory retirement. He says he plans to retire before then but does not say when. He has been with the company since 1958.

Next year, after the scheduled retirement of Walter R. Wriston as chairman of Citicorp, Mr. McGillicuddy will become the dean among leaders of the nation's 10 biggest banks.

"People talk a lot about those things," he said, "but I don't place them in them. You are what you are. We are all propelled by the

organizations we're with, as well as propelling them.

"I'm not Walter Wriston. If you are the CEO of the biggest banking organization in the country, then people will put a lot of store in what you say, just because you sit in that position," Mr. McGillicuddy said.

In any comparison between him and Mr. Wriston, the resemblance ends with their longevity. While Citicorp's leader often philosophizes and even pontificates on a variety of subjects, Mr. McGillicuddy's inclination is to zero in on a single issue.

"A lot of people put a lot of stock in making pronouncements of what the world will be," Mr. McGillicuddy said. "I have tremendous respect for Walt Wriston, but I'm not Walt. I believe in putting one foot in front of the other and doing the most solid, professional job you can. I don't put much stock in pronouncements, I put stock in achievement."

And unlike Mr. Wriston, a strident proponent of free markets, Mr. McGillicuddy is not wedded to any philosophy, even deregulation. He believes that at times the government has a role to play, as it did in the financial rescue of Chrysler Corp.

"I believe in the free market as much as anyone else," he said, "but there are a lot of tough issues in life and none of them are black and white. Unfortunately, most are gray, and reasonable men can differ."

Mr. McGillicuddy's style is to concentrate on a particular problem rather than to ramble freely. At times, in fact, he seems annoyed when an interviewer strays from the theme he has chosen.

For example, in a recent interview, Mr. McGillicuddy wanted to talk about the CIT pact and how great it was for the bank and its stockholders. As he sat in his 50th-floor private dining room in the bank's Park Avenue headquarters, it was clear that he had carefully planned the points he wanted to get across.

He had been frustrated by the lack of any movement by Congress

to remove the barriers to full interstate commercial banking.

He had settled on the finance-company route because such companies can do just about anything a bank can except take deposits.

The acquisition was his idea, but was carefully studied and designed by a senior management team.

He did not want to take over a troubled institution, and CIT is highly profitable.

The \$125 million or so in profit that CIT is expected to earn this year would be comparable to the profits reported last year by Bank of Boston Corp., formerly known as First National Boston Corp., the 18th-largest U.S. bank holding company.

Following the acquisition, Manufacturers Hanover's nonbank subsidiaries will account for 20 percent of its earnings.

CIT's activities, which aim at very small companies, complement Manufacturers Hanover's other finance companies, which cater to larger ones.

In financing the finance-company activities, CIT will broaden Manufacturers Hanover's reach. CIT raises most of its funds on the West Coast, in the Southwest and in Atlanta, while Manufacturers Hanover's money-raising strength is in the New York market.

CIT is expected to contribute to Manufacturers Hanover's profits in the first year.

Mr. McGillicuddy's emphasis on these points was not merely style. Of the \$1.51 billion that Manufacturers Hanover has agreed to pay for CIT, \$460 million would be in cash.

Analysts say that Manufacturers Hanover is going to have to raise that money, probably through a stock offering. Thus, to the extent that Mr. McGillicuddy can convince the public that the CIT pact is a bargain, he will be able to get a higher price for any stock that might be sold and cut the cost of financing the transaction.

Although his penchant for detail keeps him out of much of the time-



John F. McGillicuddy

light that Mr. Wriston enjoys, it also is one of Mr. McGillicuddy's strengths.

His ability to focus narrowly was an important element, for example, in his Herculean and successful effort in 1970 to rescue Chrysler from bankruptcy. As Chrysler's chief banker, Mr. McGillicuddy kept Chrysler's 1,000 or so creditor banks in line and avoided forcing the company into involuntary bankruptcy.

In business, he demands loyalty as well as teamwork—internally as well as with customers. Mr. McGillicuddy is especially eager to get CIT managers into the Manufacturers Hanover organization, even before the acquisition takes effect, which he expects early in 1984. One of his greatest fears about the pact is that some CIT employees may become jittery and leave.

It is clear that the CIT pact has been uppermost in his mind recently. He looked down at his Super-mar watch, a souvenir of the negotiations that led to the agreement.

"My watch broke during the negotiations," Mr. McGillicuddy recalled. "I won't tell you the name of the watch because I'm on the board of the company that makes them. Usually I'm a very personal person, but I kept coming late to the meetings. So my colleagues went out and bought a watch and put it in a Rolex box. When they gave it to me, I thought, 'Oh, how nice of them to spend so much money to get me a new watch,' but when I opened it, I found Superman."

## Investor Group to Purchase Amstar Corp. for \$428 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Amstar Corp., the largest U.S. refiner of cane sugar, said Tuesday it had agreed to be acquired by an investor group for \$47 a share in cash, or a total of \$427.7 million.

The group is led by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., a privately owned merchant banking firm with offices in New York and San Francisco. Since it was formed in 1976, the firm has specialized in acquisitions, particularly buyouts that involve current management as investors in the newly acquired company.

Indeed, Amstar and Kohlberg Kravis Roberts said in their joint announcement that certain members of Amstar's management would have the opportunity to be-

come investors in a new private company to be formed by the firm for purposes of acquiring Amstar. They did not disclose who those executives were.

The proposed transaction is subject to a definitive agreement and approval by Amstar's shareholders. Amstar's board already has approved the proposal. The announcement said Amstar's 5.44 percent preferred stock and 5.3 percent subordinated debentures would remain outstanding after the merger.

Amstar, which produces Domino and Speckels sugar products, cut costs by closing three sugar plants recently, returning to profitability this year despite a depressed world sugar market. The company also relied on the industrial tools

divisions of its business to generate revenue.

Amstar posted revenue of \$1.19 billion in its fiscal year ended last June 30.

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Eagle Resources N.V. ("the company"), established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, with its registered office at Rooi Catoorje, Curaçao, N.A. hereby gives notice to each shareholder of the company that the annual general shareholders' meeting will be held at the offices of the company on November 1, 1983.

The agenda of said meeting is open to the shareholders of the office of the company.

Published today, October 5, 1983.

The Managing Director of  
EAGLE RESOURCES N.V.  
NMKB Trust (Curaçao) N.V.

## Clarendon Is Seeking To Overturn Tax Levy

By John Kennedy

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The former New York subsidiary of Marc Rich & Co., the Swiss commodities-trading firm that was charged with income-tax evasion last month, has asked a federal court here to overturn a \$90-million assessment levied against it last Friday by the Internal Revenue Service.

Lawyers for Clarendon Ltd. said that the IRS ordered 13 banks with which it does business to freeze Clarendon deposits to cover taxes the agency claims Clarendon owes. In a lawsuit filed Monday in U.S. District Court here, Clarendon said the so-called jeopardy assessment levied by the IRS effectively put the commodities-trading firm out of business because "virtually all of the assets of Clarendon have been restrained."

Last month, Clarendon, which formerly was known as Marc Rich International Ltd., Mr. Rich's Swiss company, Mr. Rich and two of his associates were indicted on a \$48-million tax-evasion charge, the biggest tax-evasion indictment ever handed down.

Federal officials could not explain how the IRS arrived at a \$90-million assessment, nearly twice the amount mentioned in the in-

dictment. Federal prosecutors have said, however, that if they could get their hands on Marc Rich documents now in the custody of the Swiss government, they could prove that the companies evaded substantially more than the \$48 million mentioned in the indictment.

Eleven of the 13 banks that received the IRS notices joined with Clarendon in asking the court to stop the IRS from enforcing the assessments. A lawyer representing the banks said that Clarendon owes them about \$130 million.

U.S. District Judge Richard Owen took no action on Clarendon's petition and ordered everything to remain at a "standstill" until he holds another hearing.

Price	Nov.	Feb.	May.
400	325-326	1425-1426	—
400	128-129	720-721	1430-1431
400	—	330-331	1420-1421
400	—	225-226	1400-1401
400	—	—	1400-1401

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## Creusot Accepts Plan to Sell Assets to Government

Reuters

PARIS — Creusot-Loire said Tuesday it had approved a 2-billion-franc (\$750-million) assistance plan offered by the French government.

Despite the aid, the engineering, nuclear and metals group will not break even until 1986 and will lose 2 billion francs to 1.4 billion francs this year, the company's chairman, Didier Pinesse-Valencien, said.

In a statement, Creusot-Loire said it will cede most of its loss-

producing specialty steel sector to the two state-owned steel companies, Usinor and Sacilor. It will also sell a 20-percent share of its profitable nuclear reactor firm, Framatome, to the government's Atomic Energy Commission.

In exchange, Creusot-Loire will receive 2 billion francs in fresh funds. Creusot-Loire is also expected to receive 720 million francs from its parent, the Empain Schneider Group, whose active participation in the rescue operation was demanded by both the

Industry Ministry and creditor banks.

The Empain Schneider Group has also been asked to guarantee up to 1 billion francs in new loans to Creusot-Loire from French banks. The Empain Schneider board said in a statement that its participation is conditional on shareholder approval.

Steel industry sources said the precise partition of Creusot-Loire's steel assets between the two steel groups has yet to be settled.

Under the accord, the Atomic Energy Commission will increase its 30-percent share in Framatome to 50 percent for about 475 million francs.

Creusot-Loire, which lost 625 million francs in 1982 and has said it is losing 100 million francs a month this year, asked the government for aid in June. It also approached its banks for 2 billion francs in additional funding at concessionary terms.

Both the government and the banks agreed to consider the requests but imposed conditions that forestalled an agreement for several months.

On Sept. 29, the group told its trade unions it could not repay a 266-million-franc loan due to Framatome, part of an outstanding 1.5-billion-franc debt to the subsidiary. It said reimbursement would have to wait for an agreement with the government and banks.

## Continental Air Chairman Opens Meetings With Pilots

United Press International

HOUSTON — Continental Airlines Chairman Frank Lorenzo Tuesday opened private meetings with pilots to explain the status of a bankrupt company, but at least one pilot in the angry confrontations called him "a liar."

Pilot Cal Harman, 35, a 6-year veteran, went inside the meeting more than 30 other Air Line Pilots Association members Tuesday morning. Forty-five minutes later, Mr. Harman stormed out of the room.

"He's unscrupulous. He's a liar," Mr. Harman said. "It's hard to believe the people in here are telling the things they are telling us that they care about safety. They are running something down our backs and it is not safe."

Continental filed for protection

under the bankruptcy laws Sept. 24, claiming it would run out of money by year's end and needed to renegotiate financially harmful labor contracts.

The following Tuesday, Continental recalled about a third of its laid-off workforce at half pay and doubled working hours and resumed a severely curtailed domestic schedule. Pilots and flight attendants went out on strike Saturday.

A company spokeswoman said those attending the meeting were both working and striking pilots.

On Monday, the company obtained a temporary restraining order in state court against the ALPA to prevent the union from "committing acts of intimidation, harassment, coercion or violence against Continental property, employees, visitors and passengers."

## NOVA AN ALBERTA CORPORATION

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mission base. It co-sponsored, and today is half-owner of, the two most recent major gas pipeline projects to proceed in Canada: the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline and the Trans Quebec and Maritimes Pipeline.

NOVA is now marketing the transmission and pipeline expertise gained in developing these projects to clients around the world.

Over the past ten years, NOVA has built on this strong gas transportation and marketing base, moving into related areas: petroleum, petrochemicals and manufacturing. Activities being pursued in these business sectors include:

- Exploration, production and refining of conventional petroleum resources, as well as enhanced recovery of heavy oil and offshore drilling.
- World-scale production of natural gas-based petrochemicals, both basic and derivative products.
- Manufacture and marketing of high quality valves, flow control equipment and systems for the international energy industry.

Natural gas transportation and marketing, petroleum, petrochemicals, manufacturing, and consulting and research—five business sectors all contributing to NOVA's continuing growth and development.

Copies of the Company's annual and interim reports may be obtained from the Corporate Communications Department at the address below or at the offices of the Company's Paying Agent, Bank of Montreal, 9 Queen Victoria Street, London, England EC4N 4XN.



## NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION

P.O. Box 2535, Postal Station M, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2N8

## Report for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1983

### CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(unaudited except for December 31, 1982)

	June 30 1983	June 30 1982	December 31 1982
(Thousands of Canadian dollars)			
<b>Assets:</b>			
Current assets	\$1,020,128	\$1,148,476	\$1,205,969
Investment and advances	103,553	109,558	112,205
Plant, property and equipment (net)	5,201,582	4,285,181	4,859,431
Deferred costs	153,392	206,731	143,332
	<u>\$6,478,658</u>	<u>\$5,729,946</u>	<u>\$6,321,937</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Current liabilities	\$ 959,349	\$1,027,288	\$1,160,222
Long term debt	3,053,203	2,524,902	2,740,812
Deferred income taxes	437,309	359,784	399,336
Minority interest in subsidiary companies	499,138	424,182	498,706
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>			
Preferred shareholders	813,961	737,497	826,122
Common shareholders	715,698	656,313	696,939
	<u>\$6,478,658</u>	<u>\$5,729,946</u>	<u>\$6,321,937</u>

### CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(unaudited except for December 31, 1982)

	Six Months Ended June 30	Year Ended December 31
(Thousands of Canadian dollars)		
<b>Operating revenue</b>	<u>\$1,989,057</u>	<u>\$1,588,304</u>
<b>Net operating income</b>	<u>\$ 273,478</u>	<u>\$ 231,869</u>
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(3,911)	3,823
Allowance for funds used during development and construction	24,512	47,192
Other income (expenses)	1,842	(2,953)
Interest and expense on debt (net)	(151,931)	(177,193)
<b>Income before taxes and minority interest</b>	<u>143,790</u>	<u>102,538</u>
Taxes—Petroleum gas and incremental oil revenue taxes	(19,026)	(21,615)
—Income taxes	(38,962)	(15,006)
Minority interest	(16,744)	(7,532)
<b>Net income</b>	<u>\$ 69,058</u>	<u>\$ 58,386</u>
<b>Earnings per common share—Basic</b>	<u>\$ 0.25</u>	<u>\$ 0.32</u>
<b>—Fully diluted</b>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.30</u>

Consolidated net income for the first six months of 1983 increased by 18% over the same period in 1982. The increase was principally due to improved performance in Canadian oil and gas activities in the petroleum sector. Petroleum and manufacturing contributions were adversely affected by the decline in the United States oil and gas industry; however, these disappointing results are industry wide and are not expected to prevail for an extended period.

Despite the increase for the period in consolidated net income, basic earnings per common share fell, owing to a greater number of common shares outstanding and to an increase in preferred share dividend entitlement. The latter is the result of 1982 preferred share equity financings which strengthened the financial position of the Company and reduced variable rate debt.

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**TRAVEL & TOURS**

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## Too Much Wattage

**New York Times Service**

# The Playful Inventor

Half-Century body conducted by E



Soon afterward Reed hit upon another idea that would have far-

Reed tested the concept in the early 1970s with a stiletto-shaped lifting body called Hyper 3. Milt Thompson, getting his cues from closed-circuit television and data radioed from the craft, flew Hyper 3 from the ground. "I was really stimulated emotionally and physically just as in actual first flights," Thompson said. "This

osphere layer in the upper atmosphere. The only planes that flew that high, between 70,000 and 100,000 feet, could not safely get close enough to the wake of these powerful jets to test the environmental impact. Why not, Reed asked, build a light pilotless plane with wings large enough to provide sufficient lift in the thin air? "You don't come up with ideas

Reed designed the plane, which is mostly a 22-foot wing with a small pod for carrying scientific sensors, and Altkerman built the hydrazine engine. The Mini-Sniffer, as it was dubbed, takes off, climbs to the altitudes where it wants to sniff something and then comes down to land — all the time being controlled by radio in a fashion not unfamiliar to the model airplane hobbyists.

When Reed went to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena,

This idea, which has yet to fly, is a lightweight plane that could be powered by solar energy. The plane would circle an area at some high altitude where it could act as a communications relay station or as a military or scientific observation post. "I can foresee the need," Reed, the aeronautical innovator, said, "but I haven't convinced the leaders of NASA. I'll just have to wait and be ready with my design and models."

A British sailor resumed his bid to break the record for the smallest boat to cross the Atlantic after being freed and resupplied aboard a Soviet trawler, the British coast guard said. Tom McNally, a 40-year-old engineer from northern England, rejected appeals from the coast guard and the Royal Air Force to give up after being picked up in his bathtub-sized boat by Soviet trawler. "He insisted on continuing back in the boat after being refused, and given supplies by the Russians, who virtually lifted his craft on to the trawler," said rescue services spokesman in the southwest England port of Falmouth. McNally left Newfoundland Aug. 16, hoping to make the crossing in 50 days. He is now to break the record set in August by former British Army commando Tom McLennan, 71, who crossed the Atlantic in a 62 ft, 9-inch boat the Glitspre, in 62 days, 10 hours. Tom Coppin, district controller of the coast guard, estimated the cost of helping McNally at £30,000 to £40,000 (£15,000 to \$75,000).

**Ronald Wallenberg**, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving thousands of Jews from Nazi death camps, has been made an honorary U.S. citizen. A bill authorizing honorary citizenship was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan in October 1981. A ceremony conducted Monday by District Court Judge Mark Costantino in New York formalized Reagan's act. "In making him a citizen, the United States can legally make inquiries of the Soviet government into the diplomat's whereabouts. Wallenberg, Swedish consul to Hungary during World War II, provided Swedish passports to many Jews in Budapest. In 1945 he was taken by Soviet officials into custody," they called "protective custody." There have been persistent reports that he still alive, but Soviet officials said in 1957 that Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier.

**John V. Lindsay Jr.**, 23-year-old son of the former mayor of New York City, was sentenced to six months in jail in Hauppauge, New York, for selling cocaine to an undercover police officer. Lindsay pleaded guilty in July to criminal sale of a controlled substance.

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